

# Nakhon Pathom

amazing  
THAILAND



มหาเจดีย์  
สมเด็จพระนเรศวรมหาราช  
วัดสุทัศน์สุทนต์  
จังหวัดนนทบุรี  
พระบาทสมเด็จพระนเรศวรมหาราช  
ทรงสร้างเจดีย์นี้ขึ้นเมื่อปี  
พุทธศักราช ๒๑๓๕  
เพื่อประดิษฐานพระบรมอัฐิ  
และพระอัฐิของพระองค์  
และพระอัฐิของ  
สมเด็จพระนเรศวรมหาราช



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*King Rama VI Museum (Sanam Chan Palace)*



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*Lotus Field*

**Nakhon Pathom**





*Wat Phai Lom*

**Nakhon Pathom** is a small province located just 56 Kms. from Bangkok. The province features an ancient religious structure called “Phra Pathom Chedi”, the first religious landmark that signified the influx of Buddhism into Thailand. Nakhon Pathom is also renowned for its abundant fruits varieties and famous dishes.

Formerly situated by the sea, the city prospered during the Dvaravati civilisation. According to archaeological findings, Nakhon Pathom was the first city to possess influences of Buddhism and Indian civilisations. From the Phra Pathom Chedi and other remains discovered in the city area, it is believed that the city was a centre of civilisation in that era. People of different races settled in Nakhon Pathom. However, a change in the course of the river caused a draught that forced the

people to migrate and settle on the banks of river, and these communities developed into towns. The new town was called “Nakhon Chai Si” or “Sirichai”, leaving Nakhon Pathom deserted for hundreds of years until the reign of King Rama IV.

While His Majesty was in monk hood, he travelled to Nakhon Pathom and found the Phra Pathom Chedi that he regarded to be the largest pagoda of all. When King Rama IV ascended to the throne, he commanded that a bell shaped Chedi be built to cover the former Chedi. The surrounding area was also renovated and improved. He also commanded that a water canal be dug to facilitate commuting, which was called Chedi Bucha canal. During the reign of King Rama V, the construction of railways to the south began, at that time Nakhon Pathom



was still a heavily forested area. King Rama V also commanded that the town be relocated from Tambon Tha Na, Amphoe Nakhon Chai Si, to the Phra Pathom Chedi area as it used to be. Nakhon Pathom has been there ever since.

During the reign of King Rama VI, a palace was built at Tambon Sanam Chan as a temporary residence on his travels and many roads were constructed. A large bridge was also built over the Chedi Bucha canal, which His Majesty named "Saphan Charoensattha". Later, he commanded that the name of Nakhon Chai Si be changed to Nakhon Pathom, but the name of the prefecture was still called "Nakhon Chai Si" until the reign of King Rama VII when the calling of the prefecture was ended. Nakhon Chai Si is now one of the districts in Nakhon Pathom.

Nakhon Pathom covers an area of 2,168 square kilometres or 542,081.6 acres. It is divided into 7 administrative districts or Amphoe, they are: Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Pathom, Amphoe Buddhamonthon, Amphoe Sam Phran, Amphoe Nakhon Chai Si, Amphoe Bang Len, Amphoe Kamphaeng Saen, and Amphoe Don Toom. Most of the areas are plains with no mountainous land, plateau are found in the west east of Amphoe Mueang and Amphoe Kamphaeng Saen. The plains along the Tha Chin River (Nakhon Chai Si River) are the location of Amphoe Nakhon Chai Si, Amphoe Sam Phran, and Amphoe Bang Len. These fertile lands provide agricultural area for people, thus most of the residents earn their living from agriculture; plantations, farming, growing food crops, and fruit orchards. Especially so of pomelo. Nakhon Pathom is well known for pomelo, some call the Nakhon Pathom the sweet pomelo town.

## Boundary

North	borders with Suphan Buri.
South	borders with Samut Sakhon
East	borders with Nonthaburi and Bangkok
West	borders with Ratchaburi

## Distances from Amphoe Mueang to neighbouring Amphoe (districts)

Amphoe Bang Len	36 Kms.
Amphoe Buddhamonthon	33 Kms.
Amphoe Don Toom	22 Kms.
Amphoe Kamphaengsaen	29 Kms.
Amphoe Nakhon Chai Si	31 Kms.
Amphoe Sam Phran	22 Kms.

## Distances from Nakhon Pathom to neighbouring provinces

Nonthaburi	61 Kms.
Kanchanaburi	69 Kms.
Ratchaburi	47 Kms.
Samut Sakhon	52 Kms.
Samut Songkhram	68 Kms.
Suphan Buri	93 Kms.

## HOW TO GET THERE

**By Car :** From Bangkok, driving on the old route of Phetkasem Road (Highway No.4) passing Aom Noi, Aom Yai, Sam Phran to Nakhon Pathom or driving on the new route of Borommaratchachonnani Road from Bangkok, passing Buddhamonthon, Nakhon Chai Si to Nakhon Pathom.

**By Bus :** From the Southern Bus Terminal on Borommaratchachonnani Road from 5.30 a.m.-11.15 p.m.



*Air Orchid*

For more information, contact the Southern Bus Terminal on Borommaratchachonnani Road. Tel: 0 2894 6122. Nakhon Pathom Tour, Bangkok office, Charan Sanitwong Road, Tel. 0 2411 5686, Nakhon Pathom office, Tel. 0 3424 3113, Bus Terminal Nakhon Pathom Tel: 0 3429 1660, or visit [www.transport.co.th](http://www.transport.co.th).

**By Rail :** The State Railway of Thailand operates daily trains to Nakhon Pathom. It takes about 1 hour. For more information contact Bangkok's Hua Lamphong Railway Station Tel: 1690, 02 220 4334 and the Thonburi Railway Station Tel: 0 2411 3102 or [www.railway.co.th](http://www.railway.co.th)





*Wat Phra Pathom Chedi Ratchaworawihan*

## ATTRACTIONS

### Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Pathom

(อำเภอเมืองนครปฐม)

### Wat Phra Pathom Chedi Ratchawora wihan (วัดพระปฐมเจดีย์ราชวรมหาวิหาร)

This is a first class royal monastery. The temple houses Phra Pathom Chedi, the largest pagoda in Thailand. Phra Pathom Chedi is the official provincial symbol of Nakhon Pathom.

The present Phra Pathom Chedi was built during the reign of King Rama IV in 1853, under his royal command, the new Chedi was constructed to cover the former Chedi of which the shape was of an upside down bell shape with a Prang top. It is assumed that the former Chedi dates back to the year 539 AD due to the fact that the upside down bell shaped Chedi has a similar style to the Sanchi Chedi in India which was built in the reign of King Asoka. The construction of the new huge Chedi was completed in the reign of King Rama V in 1870 AD. In all, it took 17 years to build. The completed Chedi is a circular one that features an upside down bell shape Chedi (Lankan style). The height from ground to a top crown is some 120.5 metres, and a total diameter at the base is 233.50 metres. The sacred Chedi houses Lord Buddha's relics. During the reign of King Rama VI, Wat Phra Pathom was renovated and later the temple became the royal temple of King Rama VI. It is open daily from 7.00 a.m.- 8.00 p.m. Admission fee is 60 Baht. The annual Phra Pathom Chedi Fair takes place in November. For more information, contact the Phra Pathom Chedi Treasury and Preservation Office, Tel. 0 3424 2143.

Within the monastery compound, there are various interesting historical items, including the Phra Ruang Rodjanarith (พระร่วงโรจนฤทธิ์), an image of Buddha bestowing pardon, is enshrined in a vihara located to the North and in front of Phra Pathom Chedi. The casting of this Buddha image was casted during the reign of King Rama VI: the image's head, hand, and feet were brought from Muang Srisatchanalai, Sukhothai. Under royal command, a wax sculpture of the Buddha image was moulded. The casting process was held at Wat Phra Chettuphon in 1913. Later, the Buddha image was enshrined in the vihara, located on the north side at the top of a huge staircase. The King granted the name of "Phra Rung Rodjanarith Sri-intharathit Thammamopas Mahavachiravuth Rachpuchaniyabopit" to this Buddha image. At its base, the relics of King Rama VI are housed. Additionally, there are:

### Wat Phra Pathom Chedi Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์ วัดพระปฐมเจดีย์)

is located in the east, opposite the ordination hall. It houses artefacts and historical remains which were discovered during the excavations in Nakhon Pathom from the Ban Chiang Age and the Dvaravati Period, such as Buddha images, herb grinding stones, earthen rosary beads, bangles, ancient coins, etc. Moreover, it is the place that has the coffin and a set of altars used in the funeral of Yale – the most cherished dog of King Rama VI which was shot to death. At that time the king was in mourning, so he commanded to build a memorial for the dog. The museum is open daily from 8.00 a.m.- 4.00 p.m. (It is closed during 12.00 – 1.00 p.m.) Admission is free.



### **Phra Pathom Chedi National Museum**

(พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ พระปฐมเจดีย์)

is located in the south of Phra Pathom Chedi. It is a two-storeyed, Thai modern-typical house. Previously, the discovered artefacts were gathered in the gallery surrounding the Phra Pathom Chedi. In 1911, all of them were moved to a wihan opposite to the ordination hall, which was then called Phra Pathom Chedi Museum. (At present, it is still under the responsibility of Wat Phra Pathom Chedi.) In 1934, it was announced to be a national museum under the care of the Fine Arts Department. When the amount of antiques increased and could not be kept there, the Fine Arts Department constructed a new museum in 1967 and all of them have been brought to exhibit here since then. Most artefacts were archaeological evidence in the Dvaravati Civilization (7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> Century). The exhibition area is divided into 3 zones. Zone 1 introduces general information about Nakhon Pathom; the history of the land; the settlement of the pre-historical community; the integration of Buddhism, Indian culture and local beliefs and culture; stucco reliefs of foreigners and stone inscriptions found near the Ancient City in Nakhon Pathom. Zone 2 presents the story about religions and beliefs of people in the Dvaravati community in Nakhon Pathom through various kinds of art works. The artefacts displayed in this zone contain fragments of architecture and sculptures such as Buddha images, reliefs depicting history of the Lord Buddha, stucco reliefs of the Jataka stories for decoration around a pagoda base and Dhammachakra – Wheel of the Doctrine. Zone 3 has an exhibition about the history of Nakhon Pathom after the glory of the Dvaravati Period

until the reign of King Rama IV who ordered to repair Phra Pathom Chedi. This maintenance work was very important and was conducted until the reign of King Rama V when Nakhon Pathom was promoted to be Monthon Nakhon Chai Si. In the reign of King Rama VI, the king commanded to build Sanam Chan Palace and the city of Nakhon Pathom has been continuously developed after that. The museum is open daily from 9.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. except Monday and Tuesday. Admission is Bt100 Tel: 0 3424 2500, 0 3427 0300 Fax: 0 3424 2500.

### **Nakhon Pathom Palace** (พระราชวังนครปฐม)

located to the east and not far from Wat Phra Pathom Chedi. Prince Damrong Rachanuphab mentioned the reason for building this palace in the book "Tamnaan Wang Gao" (or Tales of the Old Palaces) that during the renovation of Phra Pathom Chedi, it was inconvenient to come and go from Bangkok to Nakhon Pathom within a day, thus staying overnight was obligatory. Under the royal command of King Rama IV, the palace was built near the Phra Pathom Chedi, similar in concept to those palaces in the Ayutthaya period whereby the King commanded that a palace be built on the perimeter of the temple housing the Phra Buddhabat (Buddha's Foot Print). The palace was given the name "Phra Nakhon Pathom" and the canals of Mahasawas and Chedi Bucha were dug to facilitate commuting by boat between Bangkok and Nakhon Pathom.

### **Neun Wat Phra Ngam** (เนินวัดพระงาม)

Situated at Phra Ngam temple, Tambon Nakhon Pathom, near Nakhon Pathom Railway Station. At this temple, during excavations, a large Chedi dating from Dvaravati era and artefacts



Neun Wat Phra Ngam

including dilapidated sandstone Buddha images, Sema Dhamma Chakra (Buddhist Wheel of Virtue used signify temple boundaries), statues of crouching deer, bronze Buddha images, and earthen Buddha images, which were made with unsurpassed craftsmanship. Prince Damrong Rachanuphab explained that the origin of the name “Wat Phra Ngam” (temple of magnificent Buddha images) was due to the beauty of the discovered earthen Buddha images, the temple was given such name. Some of them are housed at the National Museum and others at Phra Pathom Chedi. All of the discovered artefacts dates back to the Dvaravati period, which are the same age as those found around Phra Pathom Chedi.

### **King Rama VI Museum (Sanam Chan Palace)** (พิพิธภัณฑ์พระบาทสมเด็จพระมงกุฎเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว (พระราชวังสนามจันทร์)

is located in the provincial city, approximately 2 km. west from Phra Pathom Chedi. It has an area of 888 rai 3 ngan 24 tarang-wa (approximately 351.408 acres). King Rama VI ordered to build this palace from the time he was Crown Prince and construction was started in 1907 by Luang Phithakmanop (Noi Silpi), the director of the project, who later became Phraya Silprasit. At first, there were only 2 buildings; Phra Thinang Phiman Pathom and Phra Thinang Aphirom Ruedi. Their names were given according to the announcement dated 27 August, 1911. Later, a royal ceremony was held to raise Phra Maha





*Phra Thinang Watchari Rommaya*

Sawettachat, a white tiered umbrella – emblem of royalty, over the Rattanasinghat Throne inside Phra Thinang Samakkhi Mukkhamat on 7 June, 1923.

King Rama VI was inspired to build this palace when he began renovating Phra Pathom Chedi. At that time he had a chance to visit Nakhon Pathom and was fond of the city. He thought it was suitable for recreation due to its beautiful shady cool topography. Besides, he realised that Nakhon Pathom was a good victorious point to act as a defense from enemies if they intruded by water similar to the situation in 1894 when the French Army brought warships to close the estuary of the Gulf of Thailand. Therefore, the king intended to build Sanam Chan Palace as it might be the second capital city if the country

inevitably faced any unexpected crisis.

Sanam Chan Palace has a large area containing the field in the middle and is surrounded by a road and exterior moat. Other Phra Thinang or throne hall buildings situated together in the middle of the palace that we can see nowadays are as follows:

*Phra Thinang Phiman Pathom (พระที่นั่งพิมานปฐม)* is the first building to be constructed in the Sanam Chan Palace. It is a two-storeyed, brick-cement building in a western style. King Rama VI lived here before his accession to the throne. He always came here to compose literary works, as well as grant audiences to noblemen, royal guests and people rather than other buildings. There are several rooms inside such as bedroom, bathroom, dining room,



*Phra Thinang Samakkhi Mukkhamat*

dressings room, etc. There is a Buddha image in a gesture of giving the first sermon and an admirable mural painting by Phraya Anusart Chitrakon (Chan Chitrakon). They said King Rama VI used to stay here and saw the miracle of the Phra Pathom Chedi on a 2 square-metre-wide teak seat called “Phra Thinang Patihan Thatsanaei”. At present, it was moved and placed in front of Phra Thinang Phutthaisawan in the National Museum in Bangkok.

*Phra Thinang Aphirom Ruedi (พระที่นั่งอภิรมย์ฤดี)* is a two-storeyed building in the south of Phra Thinang Phiman Pathom.

*Phra Thinang Watchari Rommaya (พระที่นั่งวชิรรมยา)* is a two-storeyed building with Thai style architecture. It has an overlapping roof covered with colour-glazed tiles, with Cho Fa – a gable

apex, Bai Raka – a leaf-shaped gable edging, Nak Sadung – Naga serpent-like carvings along the gable edges, and Hang Hong – gable ends in a shape like a Naga head. King Rama VI used to stay here after his accession to the throne.

*Phra Thinang Samakkhi Mukkhamat (พระที่นั่งสามัคคีมุขมาตย์)* is located next to the Phra Thinang Watchari Rommaya with a connected massive hall and roof. It is a traditional Thai style hall which is raised up about 1 metre from the ground with stairs on both sides. The Na Ban – a gable – in the north has the figure of Thao Amarindharadhirat, God Indra, in a gesture of blessing inside a three-apex castle. He gives blessings with his left hand and holds thunder, Vajra, in the right one. He is surrounded by angels and 5 groups of humans. The building



was used for state functions, as an audience hall as well as auditorium for government officers and a wild tiger scouts division. It was also used as a Khon theatre, so many people called it “Rong Khon”. The distinct part of this theatre was that characters would appear outside the screen in 3 sides of the terrace, not only on the stage. There are another two theatres like this; Suan Mitsakawan and Vachiravudh College Auditorium.

*Phra Tamnak Chali Mongkhon At* (พระตำหนักขาลิมงคลอาสน์) is situated in the south of Sanam Chan Palace. It has two storeys and looks like a small castle in cream colour with a red tiled

roof. The western style architecture represents a combination of French Renaissance and British Half Timbered. King Rama VI ordered to build this royal residence around 1908 with M.C. Ittihepsan Kridakon being the architect. There is a literary room, bedroom, and bathroom upstairs. Downstairs, in the west, there is a reception room for royal guests, and it used to be a temporary office to publish a weekly newspaper, Dusit Smith. In addition, the king used to stay at Sanam Chan Palace when a fighting practice for wild tiger scouts was held and he lived in this royal residence till the end of his reign.



*Phra Tamnak Chali Mongkhon At*



Phra Tamnak Mari Ratcharat Banlang

*Phra Tamnak Mari Ratcharat Banlang* (พระตำหนัก  
มารีราชรัตบัลลังก์) is a western style, two-storeyed  
and golden teak house painted red. Its  
architecture is neoclassic. This building was  
constructed to be a pair of Phra Tamnak Chali  
Mongkhon At connected to each other by a  
bridge-like way with a tiled roof. Glass windows  
are placed along both sides. From the rear  
part of the upstairs and Phra Tamnak Chali  
Mongkhon At, you can cross the ditch to the  
front part of the upstairs of the Phra Tamnak  
Mari Ratcharat Banlang. King Rama VI ordered  
to construct this building around 1916 and M.C.  
Ittihepsan Kridakon was assigned to be the  
architect. Both buildings were founded  
following the king's inspiration from the

play, *My Friend Jarlet*, composed by Arnold  
Golsworthy and E.B. Norman. He translated it  
into Thai and named the novel "Real Friend"  
(มิตรแท้) and he used those names of the  
characters for each building.

*Phra Tamnak Thap Kaeo* (พระตำหนักทับแก้ว) is a  
small building where the king used to stay in  
winter. It is now renovated and well-decorated,  
and is used as a residence of the Nakhon  
Pathom Deputy Governor. There is a fireplace  
inside the building and a black and white  
drawing of King Rama VI on a white marble  
plate on the wall. However, the land behind Phra  
Tamnak Thap Kaeo, about 450 rai (520,000  
square metres), is now the location of Silpakorn  
University.





*Phra Tamnak Thap Khwan*

**Phra Tamnak Thap Khwan** (พระตำหนักทับขวัญ) is a perfect central-Thai style house made of golden teak, which follows the ancient methods of construction. The house wall is made into a paneled Fa Pakon wall with an intricately carved eavesboard and brackets. The roof was originally made of thatch but later covered with earthen tiles. Phraya Wisukamsinpravit (Noi Sinlapi) was the director of the construction project at that time. The Phra Tamnak comprises a group of 8 houses as follows: 4 large houses and 4 small houses which face together in 4 directions on a rectangular terrace. The large houses consist of 2 bedrooms (king's bedroom is in the south), a hall and a kitchen which is on the opposite side. The 4 small houses are situated at 4 corners including 2 sitting rooms, a

maid's room and a store room. Every house has a connected terrace all the way. In the middle of the terrace, there is a Chan Tree which stretches its branches to give shadiness. King Rama VI ordered to build this Phra Tamnak to conserve the architectural art of the Thai ancient house and to hold a housewarming ceremony to celebrate this new building on 25 January, 1911. He also stayed here for 1 night. In addition, when there was a wild tiger scout's field practice in fighting, this was the headquarters of the King's Guard Infantry Wild Tiger Scouts.

**Thewalai Khanet or Ganesha's Shrine**  
(เทวาลัยกเนศวร์ หรือ ศาลพระพิฆเนศวร)

is situated in the centre of a large field of Sanam Chan Palace. King Rama VI commanded to



*Yale (Jarlet)'s Monument*

build a protective god shrine in the palace to house Ganesha, the god of arts, for good luck. When you go up and look from Phra Thinang Phiman Pathom, you will see Phra Pathom Chedi, Thewalai Khanet, and Phra Thinang Phiman Pathom in a straight line. This shrine is the centre of Sanam Chan Palace. Since the shrine is highly respected, it is a sacred symbol of the palace.

**Yale (Jarlet)'s Monument** (อนุสาวรีย์ย่าเหล) is a life-size bronze statue of Yale, the dog which was close to King Rama VI. Yale was a cross-breed white and black dog with a furry tail and folded ears. Born in Nakhon Pathom Provincial Prison and owned by Luang Chai-a-ya (Pho Khehanan) who was a Pha Thammarong

(warder), the dog was found by the king when he visited the prison. It could be said that Yale was lucky, as the king was pleased with him and took the dog back to his court. Yale became the king's favourite because of his intelligence and loyalty; however, some people envied him and he was finally shot to death. The king grieved for his dog, so he ordered to build a copper statue of Yale and placed it in front of Phra Tamnak Chali Mongkhon At. He also composed a poem in memory of the dog and posted it at the base of the statue.

**Ruean Phra Thanesuan** (เรือนพระอนศवार) was formerly a residence of Chaophraya Burutrattana Ratchawanlop. Inside the house, you can see an exhibition about King Bhumibol





*Wat Phai Lom*

and the royal family's work. There is also a room to display a Kolae boat and other important things from many places such as Chitrlada Palace and Bang Pa-in Palace.

Besides, residences of both male and female court officials are also situated in Sanam Chan Palace, but some of those houses are in ruin. However, some houses are still maintained, such as that of Chaophraya Ramrakhop, a viceroy, which was called at that time "Thap Charoen". At present, it is the Western Region Cultural Institute.

Sanam Chan Palace is the place that King Rama VI loved the most since he often visited here,

especially in the time when wild tiger scouts practiced fighting. The king took a chance to look and usually command the fighting practice of the wild tiger scouts by himself. At present, some buildings used for the wild tiger's affairs still remain such as shelters of the Royal Horse Wild Tiger, Royal Hunter Wild Tiger and Wild Tiger Hospital.

Nowadays, some parts of the area of Sanam Chan Palace are under the responsibility of Silpakorn University and Nakhon Pathom Province. It is open daily from 9.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m. (Tickets are sold until 3.15 p.m.) It is closed on public holidays. Admission: Bt50. Tel. 0 3424 4236-9.

### **West Region Cultural Institute (สถาบันวัฒนธรรมภูมิภาคตะวันออก)**

is located in Tamnak Thap Charoen, Sanam Chan Palace. It is an institute that gathers cultural products from local intellect in this region and inside the building there is a gallery hall to exhibit art works of Achan Phin Infasaeng, a room of objets d'art, a handicraft room and a puppet room of Grandma Sarai Chuaisombun. It is open on Mondays–Fridays from 9.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m. It is closed on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. Admission is free. Tel. 0 3425 3840-4 ext. 2231.

### **Neun Dhamma Sala (เนินธรรมศาลา)**

It is located at Dhamma Sala temple, Tambon Dhamma Sala, 6 Kms. to the east of Phra Pathom Chedi, on the South-side of Phetchakasem Road. The physical appearance is that of a hill with a tunnel opening that is believed to connect Wat Phra Mayn to Wat Dhamma Sala. From hearsay, there are various valuable treasures like ancient pottery but which may not be taken out because there is a treasure guardian spirit watching over.

### **Wat Phra Men (วัดพระเมรุ)**

is situated at Anantha Utthayan Park, Tambon Huai Chorakhe, to the south of Phra Pathom Chedi. It is an abandoned temple that nowadays resemble a large hill. Also discovered here are other artefacts which include bronze Buddha images as well as arms, thighs, and hands from a laterite Buddha image, Yaksa Deva (Thai mythical giant gods), Lotus Lion Deva, and stucco reliefs from the stupa ruins. At present, they are exhibited at the Bangkok National Museum, Wat Phra Pathom Chedi Museum and Chao Sam Phraya National Museum. During the reign of

King Rama VI, Prince Damrong Rachanuphap brought two large pairs of the Buddha's Foot Print replica from Wat Phra Men and placed them on an outside corridor of Phra Pathom Chedi. During an excavation by the Fine Arts Department and the French archaeologists in 1938, remains which resembles an enormous stupa were discovered. It was a square-based stupa with very high-indented corners; the remains themselves were 12 metres high, with arched windows on four sides within which each houses a sitting laterite Buddha image. Later, the Buddha images were enshrined at Wat Phra Pathom Chedi. It is believed that these laterite Buddha images date back to the Dvaravati period, the same period as Phra Pathom Chedi, which is no less than 1,000 years old.

### **Wat Phai Lom (วัดไผ่ล้อม)**

Located on Thesa Road in Tambon Phra Pathom Chedi, the community temple covers an area of 13 rai 84 square wa. It was built in the reign of King Rama IV. It was surmised that the king had faith in Buddhism, so he recruited the Mon people to renovate Phra Pathom Chedi, the Great Stupa. The Mons stayed in a bamboo forest near the Great Stupa. Later, the shelter was deserted in the thick bamboo forest. Monks on austere practice came by and settled here. After that, the villagers in the nearby district considered that it was a suitable place for a monks' residence. Therefore, they invited monks from Wat Phra Pathom Chedi to stay and rule this Sangha residence. Sacred objects of the temple include the principal meditation Buddha image of the Chiang Saen art style in the ordination hall; it was built in 1949 by the temple itself, made of cement, with the lap width of two Sok one Khuep and





*Phra Padhane Chedi*

a height of around 150 cm, and the bronze Buddha image in the posture of persuading relatives not to quarrel; it was presumed to have been built in the Rattanakosin era, and it was moved from Wat Phra Pathom Chedi to Wat Phai Lom. For more information, call Tel: 08 5415 6464.

### **Phra Padhane Chedi** (วัดพระประโทนเจดีย์)

Another historical site located in Wat Phra Padhane Chedi, Tambon Phra Padhane. It is located 2 Kms. to the east of Phra Pathom Chedi down Phetchakasem Road. The former shape of Phra Padhane Chedi was an upside down bell like other Chedi that was built in Dvaravati period. As Wat Phra Padhane Chedi is located in the middle of the ancient city of Nakhon Chai Si thus several artefacts were discovered

during excavations. Some of the discovered items include Buddha images, heads of Buddha images and Buddha images in terra cotta, as well as a bronze figure of a garuda gripping naga under it's claws, which is the official symbol of King Rama VI. For more information, please contact Tel: 0 3424 2440, 0 3421 2011, 08 6122 3094, 08 9183 9118.

### **Noen Phra or Noen Yai Hom** (เนินพระหรือเนินยายหอม)

located in Tambon Don Yai Hom. Take the Phetkasem Road from Nakhon Pathom heading into Bangkok for about 5 Kms., you will arrive at a T-intersection, turn right onto Settakit 2 Road (Ban Paew-Don Yai Hom Route, Highway No.3097) and proceed for about 8 Kms., Noen Yai Hom is on your left and another 150 metres



*Buddhamonthon*

into a side road, located in the middle of the rice fields. Amphoe Ban Paew is an ancient site. In 1936, Phra Dhamma Vathi Kanachan (Luang Pho Ngoen), the abbot of Wat Don Yai Hom, dug up broken bricks from the base of the hill to build a church. Digging down further, he found two square green laterite pillars both about 4 metres high with a unique carving at the crown of the pillars that resembled pillar doors of the Sanchi Chedi of King Asoka Maharaj, and a laterite statue of a crouching deer, another Dvaravati period Buddha image, and a broken stone Sema Dhamma Chakra (Buddhist Wheel of Virtue used signify temple boundaries). The laterite stone pillars had a gap at the top for placing the Sema Dhamma Chakra. This is the same style as those found at Phra Pathom Chedi, Wat Phra Ngam, Wat Phra Padhane, and Sanam Chan Palace.

Presently, the pillars are at Wat Don Yai Hom, the laterite crouching deer and the Buddha images are on exhibit at the Bangkok National Museum. These discoveries confirm that this area was once an ancient temple and that the hill must have been a large Chedi that was in the temple compound dating back to the Dvaravati period, or earlier, roughly about 1,000 years ago. It is a revered and important historical site. For more information, please contact Tel: 0 3475 2847-8

## **Amphoe Phutthamonthon**

(อำเภอพุทธมณฑล)

### **Buddhamonthon** (พุทธมณฑล)

This is an important religious site. It is situated in Tambon Salaya and occupies an area of 2,500 Rais (about 1,000 acres). In the B.E 2500 or 1957, the site was built by the government and the



people to commemorate the 2500th year of Buddhism. A huge upright Buddha image, in walking attitude, measuring about 15.8 metres marks the centre of the area. King Bhumibhol Adulyadej granted the name “Phra Sri Sakkaya Thosapol Yan Phratan Buddhamonthon Sutas” to the splendid Buddha image. In all 4 directions of the Buddha’s image, there stands 4 landmarks, representing Lord Buddha’s birth, enlightenment, the first sermon, and Nirvana (demise). Other interesting places include a Buddhamonthon vihara, a patriarch temporary residence, a guest-monk residence, a religious ceremonies hall, meditation halls, a Buddhism museum, and ornamental flower gardens. At present, important Buddhist ceremonies and festivities are held here, such as the Visaka Bucha Day, Makabucha Day, Asanhabucha Day, and Loy Krathong Festival among others. For group visitors, please contact the Public Relations Section, Buddhamonthon, Tel: 0 2441 9012, 0 2441 9009, 0 2441 9801-2 or the Buddhism Information Division, Tel: 0 2441 4515, open daily during 5.00 a.m.– 7.00 p.m., or visit [www.buddhamonthon.net](http://www.buddhamonthon.net).

**To get there:** there are several routes from Bangkok. You can take the Phetchakasem Road, and then take a right turn at Km. 22 mark to Buddhamonthon IV Road, and keep going for another 8 Kms. You can also take Pinklao-Nakhon Chai Si route, and turn into Buddhamonthon IV Road and go on for just a few kilometres. Then, there is the Buddhamonthon III Road, where you turn to Uttayan Road (Aksa) proceed on Buddhamonthon Road. The Utthayan Road is a picturesque road, with lamp-posts adorned with bird goddesses (Kinnaree), decorations also include fountains and ornamental plants.

### **The Statue of H.R.H. General Kromma luang Chumphon Khet Udomsak**

(พระอนุสาวรีย์พลเรือเอก พระเจ้าบรมวงศ์เธอ พระองค์เจ้า อาภากรเกียรติวงศ์ กรมหลวงชุมพรเขตอุดมศักดิ์).

approximately 5 km. from Phutthamonthon or Buddha Monthon, Tambon Salaya, is situated in the middle of the pool in front of the Command Building of the Naval Education Department. The statue is made of smoked bronze and his royal crest appears on the square base with redented corners. The Naval Education Department constructed the statue with a ceremony to lay the foundation stone being held on 3 March, 2003, presided over by the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Thai Navy. It is open daily from 6.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

**To get there:** it is about 200 metres from the Phutthamonthon Sai 5 – Thaiyawat Road Intersection or 1.5 km. from Amphoe Phutthamonthon to the memorial. Tourists can take an air-conditioned bus number 515, 547, or an ordinary bus number 124, or 125.

### **Kanchanapisek Non-formal Education Centre (Royal Academy)**

(ศูนย์การศึกษานอกโรงเรียนกาญจนาภิเษก (วิทยาลัยในวัง)

is located on the Salaya - Bang Phasi roadside, Tambon Salaya. It was established in accordance with Her Royal Highness Princess Sirinthon’s thought, with the purposes of conserving ancient Thai crafts, especially Chang Sip Mu - 10 divisions of Thai craftsmanship, which reflects Thai ancestors’ intelligence and expertise. “Chang Sib Mu” means a group of craftsmen who creates art in the ancient Thai style by hand, such as: painting, carving, mould-casting, plastering, casting, puppet mastering, lathe mastering, upholstering, etc. The centre exhibits pieces of works of made by students of



*Kanchanapisek Non-formal Education Centre (Royal Academy)*

arts. Souvenirs made by the students are also on sale. For more information, please contact Tel: 0 2431 3623 fax: 0 2431 3624 or visit [www.nfe.go.th/0415](http://www.nfe.go.th/0415).

**To get there:** Tourists can take an air-conditioned bus number 515, 124, 125

### **Thai Motion Picture Museum** (พิพิธภัณฑ์ภาพยนตร์ไทย)

Located within the Institute of Fine Arts, Fine Arts Department, on Phutthamonthon Sai 5 Road, Nakhon Pathom, inside is an imitation studio where history of the Thai film industry, film production process, props and images of important persons including movie stars and producers such as Mit Chaibancha – a late popular actor, and desk of Mr. Payut Ngaokra-

chang – producer of Thailand's first animation film 'Sut Sakhon'. It is opened on Saturdays and Sundays from 10.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Admission times are 10.00 a.m., 11.00 p.m, and 3.00 p.m. Screening time is 5.30 p.m. It is open from Monday - Friday. Please contact the Museum in advance. (Visiting in rounds of 10 persons each). Admission is Free. Tel: 0 2482 2013-4, 0 2482 1087-8 ext. 103 or [www.fapot.org](http://www.fapot.org)

**To get there:** Take the air-conditioned bus No. 515, or from Mahidol University, Salaya, turn left and continue past the traffic light at the T-junction, continue and cross the bridge to a small intersection with a hospital on the right, turn left for some 50-80 metres and turn into the institute. There is a green container in front of the museum.





Thai Motion Picture Museum

### **Misiem Yipinsoi's Sculpture Garden**

(สวนศิลป์ มีเทียม ยิบอินซอย)

is located at 38/1-9 Phutthamonthon Sai 7 Road, Tambon Tha Talat. When you get to the entrance opposite Pho Po Ro School, drive on about 1 km. It is the place that has collected sculptures of Khun Misiem Yipinsoi arranged into a temporary exhibition garden in a form of an art gallery and outdoor art garden. This is to support artists who want to publicize their works. It is opened on Mondays-Fridays 8.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. and on Saturdays-Sundays from 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. (Please contact in advance). Admission is free. For more information, please contact the Bangkok office at Tel: 0 2353 8600, 0 2213 2027, 0 2629 8056-7 (weekday), 08 6559 9810 (weekend).

### **Siriruckhachati Medicinal Plant Garden**

(อุทยานธรรมชาติวิทยาสิริรุกษชาติ)

It is situated within Mahidol University, Tambon Salaya, Amphoe Phutthamonthon. Covering an area of 38 rai, it serves as a collection and conservation centre for the study and research of medicinal plants that are available in Thailand. There are more than 1,200 medicinal plants grown in different sections. Descriptive signs showing the names and their properties are available. This garden serves as a natural learning centre for students and the general public. In 1996, the Siriruckhachati Medicinal Plant Garden was voted an outstanding project in the category of conservation of natural resources and environment (herbal) by the National Identity Board, Office of the Prime Minister.



*Sim (Ubosot) of Wat Traiphum Khanachan*

The area is divided into 3 zones; firstly, visitors will come across the nursery, in which all herbs that need extra care are grown. Secondly, they will see the herbal garden followed by a forest garden. This is where they will learn about the ecological system that contributes to the natural growing of herbs. Visitors will also find rare and newly discovered herbs like *Wrightia sirikitiae* Mid. & Santisuk, *Bauhinia sirindhorniae* K. & S. S. Larsen, *Stemona hutanguriana*, and *Barringtonia pauciflor* King. Also, there are *Jasminum rottlerianum*, which is used as birth control by the Sakai tribe, *Fibraurea tinctoria* Lour., *Pueraria candollei* Grah., *Butea superba* Roxb., as well as, other local herbs and vegetables. It is open daily from 7.00 a.m. – 5.30 p.m., including public holidays. For a group tour,

please contact the Faculty of Pharmacy, Mahidol University, in advance, Tel: 0 2441 5272-4, 0 2644 8696 ext. 5550, Fax. 0 2644 8696, or visit [www.sireechart.mahidol.ac.th](http://www.sireechart.mahidol.ac.th).

### **Amphoe Sam Phran (อำเภอสามพราน)**

#### **Wat Don Wai (วัดดอนหวาย)**

This temple is situated in Tambon Bang Krathuek. It was built in 1951 and is of the Mahanikaya Sect. This temple was formerly called Wat Khok Wai because of the abundance of rattan or Wai in Thai grown here. Built during the reign of King Rama I by Somdet Phra Phutthachan (Phuk) and finally completed in the reign of King Rama V by Chao Khun Phra Thamma Rachanuwat, it was later given the name Wat Khongkharam Don Wai by Somdet



Phra Maha Samana Chao Krom Phraya Vajirayanavarorasa, the Supreme Patriarch of Wat Bowonniwet Wihan. Since this name was too long, it was given the current name Wat Don Wai. Inside the ordination hall or bot resides the age-old and much revered principal Buddha image called Luangpho Wilai Loet. In the image hall or wihan, visitors will find Luangpho Wisahan, the principal Buddha image in the Subduing Mara attitude depicting the classic seated position. This is art from the early Rattanakosin period. The annual Buddha image worshipping ceremony takes place during 12 – 15 February. Also, there is the floating market

selling traditional Thai food and boat cruises for tourists. For more information, contact Tel: 0 3439 3704, 0 3439 3635.

**Don Whai Market** (ตลาดดอนหวาย).

situated in Tambon Bang Kratuek. Behind the Don Whai temple is a market that still retains an appearance of a market dating back to King Rama VI period. The old building is made of wood and located on the banks of the Tha Chin River. Food vendors travel by boats to sell their goods here. Agricultural produce are sold daily from 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. Boats are available for rent for scenic river trips.



Don Whai Market

Cruising along the Tha Chin River is available at Don Whai Market by riding a converted cargo boat and a passenger boat. There are 2 cruise lines: 1) from Wat Don Whai passing Wat Tha Pud, Wat Rai Khing, and Wang Pla. It takes about 1 hour and 15 minutes. 2) from Wat Don Whai passing Wat Rai Khing, Wang Pla, Wat Sanpetch, Wat Dechanuson, the police cadet academy, and the Rose Garden (Suan Sam Phran) It takes about 2 hours. For more information, contact Acharn Sawat Tel: 0 3439 3637, 08 1448 8876, 08 1659 5805, Mit Sai Chon tel: 08 1446 8556, 08 4146 5616, 08 1482 1107, Ruea Rung Fa Tel: 0 2482 7213, 08 4891 6612, 08 1241 8027, 08 1196 3372.

*To get there:* you can get there via two routes:

*By car:*

1) from Bangkok, take the old Phetchakasem Road route, the entrance to Don Whai market is opposite the Elephant Show ground and Sam Phran Crocodile Farm. Take the route to Wat Rai Khing, when you reach the Wat Rai Khing, go on for another 10 Kms. passing also Wat Tha Pud. Don Whai temple will be seen on the left. 2) From Pinklao-Nakhon Chai Si route (new route), take the Buddhamonthon V Road, there is a road sign to Wat Rai Khing, take that road, keep on going for another 4 Kms., you'll see the second sign to Wat Rai Khing, turn right here and go on for another 4.5 Kms, then take a left turn at the T-intersection that leads to Don Whai Market, it will on your left-hand side.

*By Bus:* Take the air-conditioned bus (standard 2 bus) from the Bangkok Southern Bus Terminal. The old route (Bangkok – Om Yai – Sam Phran – Nakhon Pathom), Bangkok – Ratchaburi, Bangkok – Bang Li, Bangkok – Suphan Buri. Get off at the entrance of Wat Rai Khing and proceed onto a local bus. Don Wai Market is about 10 kilometres from Wat Rai Khing.

## **Samphran Elephant Ground & Zoo**

(ลานแสดงช้างและฟาร์มจระเข้สามพราน).

located on the Phetchakasem Road at Km.30 marker, 1 Km. before the Rose Garden. It occupies an area of 130 Rais (about 52 acres). There are various kinds of animals on display and show. There are daily elephant shows, elephant ride around the compound, elephant musical shows, crocodile-wrestling shows, and magic shows. It is open daily from 8.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Admission for adult foreigners is 600 Baht, child fee is 350 Baht. For more information call 0 3431 1971, 0 3432 1471, 0 2429 0361-2 Fax: 0 2429 0455 Bangkok, Tel: 0 2284 0273, 0 2284 1873, 0 2295 2938-9, 0 3431 1317 Fax: 0 2294 5211 or [www.elephantshow.com](http://www.elephantshow.com).

*Crocodile wrestling shows commence* at 12.45 a.m., 2.20 p.m. and 4.20 p.m. (Mondays-Saturdays), additional show times for Sunday are 11.00 a.m., 4.05 p.m. and 4.50 p.m.

*Magic shows commence* at 1.15 p.m., 3.00 p.m. (Mondays-Saturdays), additional show-time for Sunday is 11.30 a.m.

*Elephant musical shows commence* at 1.45 p.m. and 3.30 p.m (Mondays-Saturdays), additional show time for Sunday is 12.00 a.m.

*Travel in the park by elephant riding* on Mondays – Sundays, at 10.30 a.m. -1.30 p.m., at 2.20 p.m.- 3.20 p.m.

*To get there:* take one of the following routes:

*By car:*

1. Drive along Phetchakasem Road until reaching Km. 30. The sign guiding the way to the Samphran Elephant Ground and Crocodile Farm is on your left.

2. Take the Pinklao - Nakhon Chai Si Road and turn left into Phutthamonthon Sai 7 Road to pass through to Phetchakasem Road. The Rose Garden or Suan Samphran will be on your left about 4 km. from there.





*Suan Sam Phran Riverside Rose Garden*

**By Bus:** take a regular bus line number 123 from Tha Chang or air-conditioned bus line number 539, get off at the Samphran Elephant Ground & Zoo or from the Southern Bus Terminal, take a 2nd class air- conditioned bus (passing old route, on Phetchakasem Road) of Bangkok-Nakhon Pathom (Bangkok-Aom Yai-Sam Phran-Nakhon Pathom), Bangkok-Ratchaburi, Bangkok-Bang Li lines.

### ***Suan Sam Phran Riverside Rose Garden***

*(สวนสามพราน)*

This tourist attraction is located on Phetchakasem Road 32 Kms. from Bangkok. It is located adjacent to the Nakhon Chai Si River and occupies an area of 137.5 Rais (about 55 acres).

There are a multitude of beautiful floral displays of great variety. A Thai-style houses; parts of the area are hotel, lodges, and golf course. In addition, every morning at 10.00 a.m.-12.00 a.m. there will be 12 performances reflecting the Thai ways of life such as Thai traditional music, Thai dancing, flower garland stringing, fruit carving, pottery molding, martial arts, silk weaving, basketry, umbrella painting, etc. Admission is 200 Baht per person. In the afternoon, there will be performances concerning Thai local traditions such as ordination, wedding ceremony, rice growing, and dances of the four regions. It also features an attractive Thai cultural show that commences daily in the afternoon. It was awarded a 2008 Thailand Tourism Award in the category of outstanding



Wat Rai Khing

recreation tourist attraction. It is open daily from 8.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. An entrance fee to the garden for adult is 50 Baht, a child fee is 20 Baht. Admission as well as shows' fee cost 480 Baht for all. For more information call 0 2295 3261-4, 0 3432 2588-93 or [www.sampranriverside.com](http://www.sampranriverside.com).

**To get there:** travel via the following routes:

**By car:**

1. Take the Phetchakasem route until getting to Km. 32. The direction sign leading to Suan Samphran is on your left.
2. Take the Pinklao - Nakhon Chai Si Road and turn left into Phutthamonthon Sai 7 Road. Turn into Phetchakasem Road, and drive on for about 6 km. until reaching Suan Samphran which is situated on your left.

**By Bus:** take a regular bus line number 123 from Tha Chang or air-conditioned bus line number 539, get off at the Rose Garden or from the Southern Bus Terminal, take a 2nd class air- conditioned bus (passing old route, on Phetchakasem Road) of Bangkok-Nakhon Pathom (Bangkok-Aom Yai-Sam Phran-Nakhon Pathom), Bangkok-Ratchaburi, Bangkok-Bang Li lines.

**By mini van:** take the mini-van services from Central Department Store Pin Klao.

### **Wat Rai Khing (วัดไร่ขิง)**

is located in Tambon Rai Khing, on the side of the Tha Chin River (Nakhon Chai Si River), 32 Kms. from Bangkok. Prince Vachirayan Varoros granted temple the name of "Wat Mongkol





*Wat Tha Phut*

Chinda Ram" (with the words "Rai Khing" in parenthesis after the name) but the locals call the temple Wat Mongkol Chinda Ram Rai Khing, later it was shorten to Wat Rai Khing. The temple's territory is divided into two areas: the monastic zone and public zone, which contains a school and hospital and is separated by a road. It is a civilian monastery. The inception of this temple is unknown. It is assumed to have been built in 1791, in the period of Somdej Phra Phuttha Chan (Puk), during the reign of King Rama IV. When construction was completed, the Buddha image was brought from Wat Sala Poon, Tambon Ho Rattanachai, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and enshrined here (The Buddha image is of Chiang Saen style and is assumed to

have been built by Lanna Thai and Lan Chang craftsmen. According to legend, this Buddha image was found floating in the river, so the townspeople lifted the Buddha image out of the water and enshrined the image at Wat Sala Poon.) Later the locals named the image "Luang Pho Wat Rai Khing". The Buddha image is made of bronze. Its lap width is 4 cubits 2 inches (approximately 2.05 metres) and its height is about 4 cubits 16 inches (approximately 2.41 metres). The image is in the applied gesture of subduing Mara, housed on a plaster base. It looks glorious like those images built in the Chiang Saen Period. Its fine tapering fingers look like a style of the Sukhothai Period. Its face is similar to those images built in the Rattanakos-

sin Period. The ordination hall also has a style of the early Rattanakosin Era. The wall is made of bricks and cement. The gable has a pattern of Phut Tan flowers, decorated with Chofa – a gable apex, Bai Raka – crockets or leaf-shaped roof edging, and Hang Hong - the finials on the gable ends. The roof is covered with coloured tiles. The doors and windows are accentuated with a stucco pattern of Khruea Thao – floral vines. The outside door-panels feature paintings of the Four Heavenly Kings or Four Guardian Gods in the Lai Rot Nam technique, while there are coloured paintings of ogres or Siao Kang - Chinese door guardians - on the inside part of the panels. Furthermore, the window panels have a decoration of Lai Rot Nam, featuring the paintings of trees and animals, while the drawing of coloured flowers is on the inside panels. Surrounding the ordination hall, there are four wihans located in four directions. Each gable of the wihans has a stucco decoration of Lai Thep Phanom - angel in adoration. Sala Chaturamuk, a pavilion with four porches, is located in front of and behind the ordination hall. The gable of each side of the pavilion has a stucco relief which depicts the Lord Buddha's biography from the time when he was incarnated until he passed away to nirvana and the history of the apportionment of his relics. Underneath the gable, there are reliefs of Rahu concealing the moon. The top of all poles has an upturned lotus decoration. Mondop in the Middle of the Pool, located in the west part of the ordination hall, houses a replica of the Lord Buddha's footprint. The temple is well known among Thais, faithful Buddhists frequently pay a visit to Wat Rai Khing to pay homage to the sacred Buddha image. They will also find a bazaar selling food and agricultural produce on

Friday evening and Sunday morning. In front of the temple this temple is also renowned for its natural fish sanctuary, a habitat of hundreds of thousands of Sawai fish (big catfish-like freshwater fishes). Visitors can buy bread here to feed the fish. For more information, contact Tel: 0 3431 1384, 0 3432 3056, 0 3432 3616

*To get there:* there are two routes:

*By car:* Take Phetchakasem Road, passing Suan Samphran, until seeing direction sign leading to Wat Rai Khing on the right.

*By bus:* take a 2nd class air-conditioned bus, (Old Route) Bangkok - Nakhon Pathom (Bangkok - Om Yai - Sam Phran - Nakhon Pathom), Bangkok - Ratchaburi, Bangkok - Bang Li, or Bangkok - Suphan Buri from the Southern Bus Terminal. Get off at the entrance of Wat Rai Khing and take a bus into the temple.

*By mini van:* take the mini-van services from Central Department Store Pin Klao.

### **Wat Tha Phut (วัดท่าพลู)**

It is a temple built in 1738 during the reign of King Borommakot. Then, in the Thon Buri period, King Taksin the Great gathered the people and established a new capital. He sought after senior monks to stay in the capital. At the time, Achan Pharot, the abbot, wished to stay at his temple to offer spiritual support for people in the war time. The king knew the abbot's intention and, therefore, gave him two boats, one palanquin, one spittoon, and one kettle as his decorations of honour.

The temple had an important Buddhist master monk called Luangpho Kaeo. During the reign of King Rama V, Admiral Prince Chumphonkhet udomsak once visited the temple and asked to be a follower of the monk. Furthermore, the people usually come to pay respect to Phra



Chulamani Chedi where the Lord Buddha's tooth relics are enshrined. A homage paying fair is always held every year during the 7<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> waxing moon days in the third lunar month.

### **Wat Yannawetsakawan (วัดญาณเวศกวัน)**

Located in Mu 3, Tambon Bang Krathuek, the temple was built in the present reign. It serves as a site for religious practices, knowledge search, and study of the Lord Buddha's teachings. It was established as a temple in 1994, with Phra Brahmagunabhorn (P.A. Payutto) as the abbot. It is a religious place suitable for learning, and aims at enhancing Buddhist monks to practice according to the principles of Buddhism; i.e. to

study the teachings, practice and propagate Buddhism, so that wisdom will lead people to Dharma or the Truth. Apart from general religious routines, the temple focuses on Dharma training and preaching, and printing and distributing religious books as a gift of the Dharma. For further details, contact Tel: 0 3448 1552, 0 2482 7356, 0 2482 7365, 0 2482 7375

### **Shrine of the Blessed Nicholas Bunkerd**

*(สักการสถาน บุญราศีนิโคลัส บุญเกิด)*

is located in Tambon Tha Kham. Father Nicolas Bunkerd's bones, waxwork, and personal data are kept here for the people to pay respect. The building is of modern architecture having



*Shrine of the Blessed Nicholas Bunkerd*

meaningful structures and shapes. For example, the cross signifies the victory cross that Jesus Christ declared to the world as the cross to defeat death and sin, and it is considered as the light that leads lives to the world. The cross base consists of three layers representing the Trinity, the union of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The roof is divided into three levels referring to what the Trinity gave to the world, faith, trust, and love. The octagonal building symbolizes the eight great merits that Jesus Christ declared to the world.

Father Nicolas Bunkerd Kitbamrung was born in 1895. He was ordained as a priest in 1926, and in charge of pastoral work at many parishes across the country. He was kind to the poor and enthusiastic about missionary work. During the period of tension of the reclamation from France, Christianity was misunderstood, resulting in his arrest in 1941 when he was 46 years old. He was accused of assisting France in the Indochina War. Despite being in prison, he still taught catechism and baptized 68 dying prisoners. This was considered a role of declaring good news to prisoners, so that they received a new life in God. His commitment and goodness was known to the Christian Church in Rome, and he was beatified as a martyr by Pope John Paul II at St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, Italy, on 5 March, 2000. Later, a shrine was established as a memorial to the blessed Nicholas Bunkerd Kitbamrung in Nakhon Pathom. For admission, contact should be made to the priest in charge for prior permission at Tel: 0 3429 2143, 0 3429 2148

### **Amphoe Nakhon Chai Si** (อำเภอนครชัยศรี)

Nakhon Chai Si is a land of "sweet pomelo, white rice, and the beautiful daughter" (Som-o Wan, Khao San Kao, Luk Sao Suai), these unique

characteristics, albeit old, still ring true even today. Besides pomelo and white rice, Nakhon Chai Si also offers grape orchards and vineyards.

Another interesting activity in Nakhon Chai Si is taking the river-boat cruises along the Nakhon Chai Si River (Tha Chin River). Chartered boats are available at Nakhon Chai Si District Pier and restaurants by the river. Cruising to shrimp farms and fruit orchards take around 1-2 hours. For more information contact the Pier in front of Nakhon Chai Si District Office or the restaurants that provide such services.

### **Thai Human Imagery Museum** (พิพิธภัณฑ์หุ่นขี้ผึ้งไทย)

is located at 43/2 Mu 1, Borommaratchachon-nani Road (Pinklao-Nakhon Chai Si), at Km. 31, Tambon Khun Kaeo. Visitors can see many life-like and beautiful fibreglass wax models. All of them are made by Khun Duangkaew Phityakornsilp and a group of Thai artists who had done experimental research for more than 10 years. The purpose to build this museum is to support, publicize, and conserve Thai culture and tradition. The project was set up in 1982 and the museum was first opened on 14 June, 1989. The building has 2 floors. On the first floor, there are 7 permanent exhibition rooms containing rooms to show sets of wax models as follows: The Great Buddhist Monks; Former Kings of the Chakri Dynasty; One side of Thai Life, which includes Playing Chess, Three Generations, Abolition of Slavery, etc. On the second floor, there are temporary exhibition rooms whose shows are changed depending on various occasions. Now, visitors can see the sets of wax models concerning Khru Phleng Thai - Thai song masters, world important persons, Thai literature, Phra Aphaimani in Sunthon Phu's novel, Thai children's folk games,





*Thai Human Imagery Museum*

and Thai history on this floor. The museum is open daily from 9.00 a.m.-5.30 p.m. (Weekdays), 8.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. (Weekends and public holidays). The admission for foreigners adults is 300 Baht and foreigners children is 150 Baht. For more information contact Tel: 0 3433 2109, 0 3433 2607, 0 3433 2061, 0 3423 2822, 09 0404 0304

**To get there:** from Bangkok, take a bus Bangkok – Nakhon Pathom (new route) from the Southern Bus Terminal. It takes about 30 minutes from Bangkok to the museum which is on the roadside. From Nakhon Pathom, take a bus Nakhon Pathom – Salaya for about 30 minutes to get to the museum.

### **Wat Klang Bang Kaeo (วัดกลางบางแก้ว)**

is an ancient temple situated on the Tha Chin riverside. It was formerly called Wat Khongkha-

ram, located in Tambon Nakhon Chai Si. It houses an ordination hall, wihan and an old principal Buddha image which is believed by archaeologists to have been built during the Ayutthaya Period. There is also a Phra Phutthawithi Nayok Museum which was built by Phrakhrui Sirichai Khanarak, the present Ecclesiastical District Officer of Nakhon Chaisri and Abbot of Wat Klang Bang Kaeo in order to keep antiques, valuable art objects, and appliances of two ex-abbots; Luangpu Bun or Thanchaokhun Phutthawithi Nayok (Bun Khanthachot) who supervised the temple from 1886-1935 and Luangpu Phoem or Phra Phutthawithi Nayok (Phoem Punyawasano) – a follower of Luangpu Bun. The temple has 3 floors. On the first floor, there is an exhibition regarding profiles and personal belongings of Luangpu Bun and



Wat Klang Bang Kaeo



Luangpu Phoem, talismans, sacred objects and their Buddha images. There is also a display of Thai medicine and herbs, astrological calendar wrote by Luangpu, their moulded statues and photos. Besides, there are palm-leaved scriptures, Samut Khoi (folded book made from pulp of tree), astrological textbooks, Thai medicine recipes, and Phra Malai illustrated book. On the second floor, it exhibits crockery, crystal ware, brassware and Luangpu Bun's pulpit with mother-of-pearl decoration, which was given by Phraongchao Athit Thip-a-pa, the Viceroy of King Rama VIII. On the third floor, there are silver-coated and carved Buddha images, ancient carved and gilded wooden pulpit, and an old monk cell which was reconstructed to house a wax model of Luangpu, setting the environment like the time when he was alive. It is open on Thursday-Sundays and public holidays from 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. It is closed on Mondays-Wednesdays. Admission for adults is Bt20 and students is Bt10. (To visit in groups, please submit a letter to ask for permission from the Abbot of Wat Klang Bang Kaeo in advance.) For more information, call: 0 3433 1462, 0 3433 2182

*To get there:*

*By car:*

Route 1: Drive along Borommaratchachonnani Road or Pinklao – Nakhon Chai Si Road, crossing the bridge over the Tha Chin River. Turn into Phutthamonthon Sai 7 and keep on the route Nakhon Chai Si (inner lane) passing the front of the temple.

Route 2: From Phetchakasem Road, turn into Nakhon Chai Si Market. Turn right and go on for 1 km.

Route 3: From the Phutthamonthon Sai 4 Junction, pass Mahidol University (Salaya) and go along the new road. Cross the bridge to

enter the Nakhon Chai Si Market and turn left to the temple.

*By train:* Get off at Nakhon Chai Si Station and take a bus.

*By Boat:* Take a boat along the Tha Chin River and get off at the pier in front of the temple.

### **Wat Klang Khu Wiang Floating Market**

(ตลาดน้ำวัดกลางคูเวียง)

is located in Tambon Sampathuan. It offers many products including food, various kinds of fruit, and a fish market. A cruising service is also available to bring travellers to admire the splendid view along the Nakhon Chai Si River, local people's serene way of life, and magnificent temples. To cruise northward to Wat Lam Phaya or southward to Wat Rai Khing, please contact Si Suksan Boat (in advance) at Tel: 0 3429 9036, 08 1829 8035, 08 4769 8672. It is open on weekends at 8.00 a.m. - 3.00 p.m.

### **Wat Samrong Folk Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์**

พื้นบ้านวัดสำโรง)

is located in Wat Samrong, Tambon Wat Samrong, first operated by Phrakhrui Siri Punyaphiwat, an abbot of the temple, in 1999. The abbot and villagers joined to donate folk utensils and fishery tools which reflected Thai local intellect in the past. The museum room is on the ground floor of the multi-purpose hall. The room is divided into many sections depending on the category of exhibits. Section 1: Ancient Kitchen exhibits culinary tools such as baked clay stove, clay pots, pots with pan-like handles, clay kettle and other kitchen utensils such as baskets for washing fishes, coconut-grater, dipper, and jar. Section 2: Local Handicrafts contains basketry which reflects a local intellect of villagers who

make use of bamboo and rattan to produce appliances such as sling for carrying baskets, and baskets of various shapes for various purposes. Section 3: Tools to Measure Rice Grain displays tools that our ancestors used to measure the amount of rice grain including a wide-mouthed basket, scooping basket, dipping basket, measuring wooden or metal bucket, rice-pounding tray, and rice-pounding pole. Section 4: Rice Growing Tools shows that in the past rice growers mainly used oxen and buffaloes in the process of rice growing, so they had many tools to control those animals. For example, they use Krok to rope a buffalo's neck and controlled it to drag a plough. They also used yoke, harrow, pole for carrying rice

on the shoulder, Mai Khan Lao or long and sharp-pointed carrying pole, palm-leaved hat, and sickle. Section 5: Fishery Tools reflects a simple way of life of the Thai people. They use tools to trap marine life such as Duang Dak Nu – mouse trap, Raeo, snares and fishery tools such as Khong, Bet, Uan, Chamuak, Sum. Section 6: Miscellaneous Appliances has 3 leveled cabinets. The first cabinet's top level has a brass tray for betelnut and accessories, Takiang Lan – a winding lamp, and bolts. In addition, the carpenter's devices are exhibited on the lower level including various kinds of planes and saws; moreover, brass trays and pots are displayed at another corner. The second cabinet shows a balance, abacus, and other



Wat Bang Phra



items. Around the room, you can see many kinds of Hai – earthen jars, and glazed flower-pots. There is a building where an exhibition about rice growers is held. Visitors can see tools for rice growing, ploughing, planting, harvesting and threshing rice such as winnowing tool, milling tool and rice-pounding mortar. There are also local pumping tools such as Rahat Chok Muai, Rahat Khrueng Yon and various kinds of boats such as Ruea Bot, Ruea Chang and Ruea Pae. It is open daily from 8.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m. Admission is free. For more information: Tel: 0 3423 9489, 08 1705 8366 (Mr. Ket Phumpracham) or [www.watsamrong.com](http://www.watsamrong.com).

*To get there:* drive along Nakhon Chai Si – Don Tum Road, passing the railway line for about 5 km. then you will see the entrance of the temple. Go on for another 5 km.

### **Wat Bang Phra (วัดบางพระ)**

is located in Tambon Bang Kaeo Fa, at Km 10-11, on Highway 3233. Locals call this temple 'Wat Pak Khlong Bang Phra'. With no evidence of the founder, the temple was built in the Ayutthaya Period, around 1677. The old ordination hall, made of brick and cement, is about 16 metres long and 8 metres wide. Its two-layered roof is simply covered with earthen tiles. The ordination hall houses a lacquered and gilded Buddha image made of red sandstone, situated in a gesture of subduing Mara. Its lap width is 30 inches. People call the image "Luangpho Sitthimongkhon". Inside the ordination hall, there are ancient mural paintings which were drawn in the Middle Ayutthaya Era. The artist used only white, black, red, and sesban leaf green colours. The paintings portray alternate pictures of the gathering of angels and the past Buddhas; all of them were repaired in the

reign of King Rama V. One well-known painting is "Mara Phachon", which depicts the Lord Buddha in a red robe sitting on a crystal lotus, while the Mother Earth was wringing out her hair to cause a flood to destroy Mara – the demons. There are boundary stones, called "Sema Hin Khrok", which were built in the reign of Phrachao Songtham. They are 37 cm. wide, 60 cm. tall, and 5 cm. thick. In addition, the temple also houses the replica of Lord Buddha's footprint made of metal, which was constructed in 1953. It is 1.1 metres wide and 4.2 metres long. The monument opens at 7.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. Tel: 0 3438 9333.

### **Thailand Circuit Motorsports Complex**

*(สนามแข่งรถไทยแลนด์เซอร์กิต)*

is located at Tambon Wat Lamut, on Highway 3233, at Km 13 - 14. It is an international standard race course, covering an area of 20-30 rai (32,000 - 48,000 square metres). Motorsports events are held every month, including autocross and motocross racing. The race course is open daily at 8.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m. For further information, please call Tel. 0 3430 1642 - 3 or contact Khun Phanpetch (Bangkok office) at Tel: 0 2913 7800 - 4.

### **Thai Farmer's Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์วิถีชีวิตชาวนาไทย)**

is situated at 9/1 Mu 4, Ban Lan Laem, Nakhon Chai Si – Don Tum Road, at Km. 14-15, Tambon Wat Lamut. It is in the area of Achan Roengchai and Aunt Phayom Chaemniyom's house which has been the place to collect and exhibit tools of Thai farmers since 1999 to follow King Bhumibol's philosophy of sufficiency economy and legends of Thai farmer's way of life. The house is in a Thai typical style which is composed of



Wat Sisa Thong

architectural parts tied together with rattan and it has two rooms. It shows how Thai farmers have lived in the last 40 years, their tools for farming, fishery, and constructing houses. Visitors can see ancient ways of agriculture, sufficiency agriculture, a demonstration of producing brown rice and Nakhon Chai Si basketry made from water hyacinth(Pak Tob Chawa). To visit, please contact It is open daily from 8.00 a.m.– 5.00 p.m. Admission is Bt20. The admission fee for students is 10 Baht. The cost for lecturers is 500 Baht. For further information, please call Tel: 0 3429 6086, 08 1991 6084, or 08 5186 4404, 08 7165 1681,08 7025 3975. (Please contact in advance.)

### **Fish Sanctuary** (อุทยานปลา),

located at Mu 1, Tambon Haui Plu. The place is a natural fish sanctuary, which is the habitat of various species of fish typical to the Tha Chin River. The Fish Sanctuary can be reached via an access road 11 Kms. from the intersection at Nakhon Chai Si District Office.

### **Wat Sisa Thong** (วัดศิระษะทอง)

is located in Tambon Huai Tako. This temple was constructed by the cooperation of the local people most of which are Laotians, immigrating from Vientiane since the beginning of the Rattanakosin Era. While preparing the ground for the construction of the temple, they unearthed a head of a gold Buddha





*Jesada Technik Museum*

image which represented good luck following the people's beliefs. Therefore, they named the temple "Wat Hua Thong" since then. The first abbot was Luangpho Tai, a Laotian monk who came from Vientiane. Later, the temple area expanded and in the regime of the sixth abbot, Luangpho Noi Navarattana, the temple and village were further developed. After that, the government ordered to excavate a canal, Khlong Chedi Bucha, which was separated from the Nakhon Chai Si River. The canal led to the Phra Pathom Chedi, to facilitate the king when he would like to go to pay respect to the pagoda. As the canal passed the southern area of Wat Hua Thong and the village, villagers moved to settle near the canal for more comfortable transportation. Then, the temple was moved to be located near Khlong Chedi Bucha and its name was changed to "Wat Sisa

Thong". Later, the government raised the class of the village to a sub-district, named Tambon Sisa Thong. At present, most people visit the temple to pay homage to Phra Rahu for good luck. The temple opens daily at 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. and on Wednesdays at 9.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m.

*To get there:*

*By car:* From Bangkok, drive along the Pinklao – Nakhon Chai Si Road and turn into Phetchakasem Road, passing Ban Suan Tan. Make a U-turn and turn into the alley leading to the temple. Drive on for about 500 metres.

*By bus:* Take an air-conditioned bus, Bangkok – Nakhon Pathom route, on first or second class. Pass the intersection on the Pinklao - Nakhon Chai Si Road. After passing Ban Suan Tan, get off the bus and take a motorcycle to Wat Sisa Thong. For further information, please call Tel. 0 3422 7462.



Woodland

### **Jesada Technik Museum** (เจษฎา เทคนิค มิวเซียม),

located at 100 Mu 2, Tambon Ngio Rai, stores and displays various kinds of cars, machines, and other vehicles from around the world such as Germany, Sweden, Finland, France, and Japan. The museum was established by Mr. Jesada Dejsakulrit, a businessman who loves travelling around the world and had an opportunity to visit museums in many countries. Then, he was inspired to collect vehicles. The exhibited vehicles include land, water, and aero vehicles such as bubble cars, Russian submarine, Boeing 747, and Tri Star airplanes. It is open 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. For further information, please call Tel: 0 3433 9468, 08 9679 8778, 0 2883 2880, 0 2819 4000, 08 6979 5777, 08 6979 6222 or [www.jesada-technikmuseum.com](http://www.jesada-technikmuseum.com).

### **Woodland** (วู้ดแลนด์ เมืองไม้),

located at 15/1 Mu 4, Tambon Don Faek, is a museum collecting many hundred pieces of beautiful woodwork. The museum is divided into different zones; such as, Mueang Mai tales, Mueang Mai Village, Christian Cathedral, and an ancient stone garden. It also features the Thai Village offering fresh coffee and delicious food in the atmosphere of the Nakhon Chai Si Riverside including a souvenir shop that sells artworks and woodcarving products. Open daily between 9.30 a.m. – 5.00 p.m. Admission fees: 650 Baht for adults and 300 Baht for children. For more details, please call Tel. 0 3426 5330, [www.woodlandmuangmai.com](http://www.woodlandmuangmai.com).

**To get there:** From Bangkok, use Borommaratchachonnani Road and take the Borommaratchachonnani elevated road. Go straight until seeing the signpost of Nakhon Pathom





*Wat Lam Phaya Floating Market*

and take the elevated road again following the signpost to Nakhon Chai Si. Get off the bridge and continue onto the Tha Na Intersection. Turn left for about 7 kilometres then turn into Soi Wat Samrong on the right-hand. Keep going straight before arriving at the temple; there is a junction, turn left and go straight for 500 metres to reach Woodland.

### **Amphoe Bang Len (อำเภอบางเลน)**

#### **Wat Lam Phaya Floating Market**

*(ตลาดน้ำวัดลำพญา)*

is located in front of Wat Lam Phaya, on the Nakhon Chai Si (Tha Chin) riverside. Lam Phaya formerly was a name of the nearby village in the times when this area was under the responsibility of Amphoe Bang Pla, Monthon

Nakhon Chai Si. From a historical story, they said in the reign of King Rama V, Phraya Krom Tha - a government official - excavated a canal behind the present-day market. Two groups of people tried to possess the residential land by settling along both sides of the river. The first group was the Mon who immigrated from Sam Khok in the late period of the reign of King Rama III. They settled down on the west side of the river and earned a living by agriculture. Another group was the Chinese who settled down on the east side of the river and were tradesmen by profession. Therefore, this area has become a riverside market since then.

Wat Lam Phaya was built around 1857, existing in the community for more than a hundred years. It was renovated and developed to create

a beautiful sight and serene atmosphere. It houses Luangpho Mongkhon Mala Nimit, a Buddha image in the gesture of subduing Mara. The image was made of laterite, and covered with cement and gold leaf. The ceremony to pay respect to the image will be arranged during the fourteenth date of the waning moon in the fourth lunar month until the first date of the waxing moon in the fifth lunar month, a total of three days.

The floating market was initiated by the Tambon Lamphaya Cultural Council and Lamphaya temple. It is a centre of trade for fruits and vegetables as well as agricultural produces including rattan ware, woven cotton, dyed cotton, and inexpensive food. Local food like noodles with beef, Thai desserts, and steamed curried fish patty, are sold by local vendors who do their trade in their boats. In front of the temple is another haven for the various species of fish including big catfish-like fresh water fishes, black ear, and giant gourami. The cruise services along Tha Chin River are also available. Several types of boats cater to the needs of the visitors, which include:

**Ancient rowing boat (เรือแจวโบราณ):** cruising along Tha Chin River: leaving from Wat Lamphaya, paying homage to Chao Mae Thabthim Shrine, the most revered shrine of Tambon Lamphaya. It takes around 30 minutes;

**Towed boat (เรือลาก):** a round trip along Tha Chin River: departing from Wat Lamphaya to Wat Sukvatanaram. Feeding fish can be done in front of Wat Lamphaya. The trip costs 50 Baht/adult and 20 Baht/child.

**Passenger boat (เรือกระเช้า):** leaving from Wat Lamphaya to Wat Bang Phra (Wat Luang Pho Phoen). The trip takes two and a half hours.

An adult fee is 50 Baht, a child fee is 20 Baht.

This floating market is open only on Saturdays and Sundays, from 8.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. For more information contact Wat Lamphaya Public Relations, Tel: 08 1763 4179, 08 1659 7371, 08 1721 4874, 08 1572 1143, Tambon Lamphaya Cultural Council Tel: 0 3439 1626, Wat Lamphaya, Tel: 0 3439 1985, Lamphaya School, tel: 0 3439 2022.

**To get there:** the market can be reached several ways:

**By Car:**

1) take the Pinklao-Nakhon Chai Si route, turn right onto a bridge that leads to Salaya, continue driving, passing Mahidol University, then take a left turn in front of Buddhamonthon District Office, and then take a right turn at Buddhamonthon Police Station for another 24 Kms. Wat Lamphaya is on the left. The trip takes around 45 minutes;

2) taking the Bangbuathong route, keep going for about 10 Kms., look for a sign that points to Bang Len, take a left turn there and proceed for 20 Kms., at the next intersection (before reaching the bridge crossing the Tha Chin River), take a left turn and keep going for another 9 Kms. Wat Lamphaya will be seen on the right.

**By Bus:** the Transport Company operates a Bangkok-Nakhon Pathom bus. Get off at Nakhon Pathom Market and then take a Song Taew (public pick-up truck) of Nakhon Pathom-Lamphaya line, and get off at Wat Lamphaya. Take a Song Taew, route Lamphaya-Thung-Noi, from a market in Nakhon Pathom town and get off at Wat Lamphaya.

**Muang Rattiya (เมืองรัตนธิยา),**

situated at Mu 2, Tambon Khlong Nok Krathung, Amphoe Bang Len, 2 kilometres from the Lam Phaya Floating Market, is a tourist attraction



featuring historical period architecture and a contemporary tourism pattern; for example, the fortress and “Tha Pratu Chai” magnificent city wall by the river, a suspension bridge over Khlong Nok Krathung, a variety of stores and restaurants in a vintage style, chemical-free vegetables and fruits, relaxing Thai massage, as well as a bicycle service for sightseeing. Open on Saturday, Sunday, and public holidays between 8.00 a.m. – 5.30 p.m.

**To get there:** From Bangkok, follow the route of Pinklao – Nakhon Chai Si to the flyover at Phutthamonthon Sai 4 Road and enter Salaya. Turn right onto a flyover passing Mahidol University, Salaya, then turn left past the Phutthamonthon District Office until reaching the Phutthamonthon Police Station. Make a right turn and go straight for about 24 kilometres. The attraction will be on the left.

From Nakhon Pathom, use Phetchakasem Road heading to the Nong Khaem District Office, turn left onto Phutthamonthon Sai 4 Road passing Mahidol University, Salaya, and turn left again passing the Phutthamonthon District Office for about 25 kilometres.

**By public van:** Take a public van at the Bangkok Bus Terminal (Sai Tai Mai), Borommaratchachonnani Road.

### **Thung Bua Daeng or Red Lotus Floating Market** (ตลาดน้ำทุ่งบัวแดง).

situated at 10/2 Mu 6, Tambon Bang Len, is a floating market and recreational site amidst a swamp of two breeds of pinkish red water lilies that blossom at different times; the original breed red lotuses blossom in the morning and Mamiao breed red lotuses blossom all day from the late morning. The Market provides a paddle boat for closely

viewing the beauty of the red lotuses, including stalls of Thai food and various beverages, particularly, food and beverages composed of red lotus; such as, hot lotus pollen tea, red lotus petals salad, and famous snacks wrapped in red lotus petals. Open daily between 9.00 a.m. – 6.00 p.m.

**To get there:** From Borommaratchachonnani Road heading to Mahidol University, Salaya, turn right at the T-junction to Bang Len (Bangkok Non - Chong Thanom Road). Go straight past Air Orchids and Lam Phaya Floating Market. Take Highway No. 346 and turn left to Amphoe Bang Len until reaching the intersection then make a right turn and continue to the T-junction. Turn left past the Bang Len Provincial Police Station, keep left and cross over the canal then turn left into the sub-lane and follow the signpost.

**By public van:** Take a public van from the Central Department Store, Pinklao, Borommaratchachonnani Road, and get off at the Bang Len transport hub then take a Samlo or motorcycle taxi.

### **Air Orchid** (แอร์ออร์คิด)

is an orchid farm which contains various species of orchid, covering an area of 120 rai (192,000 square metres). It has a tissue-culture room and an orchid nursery. The plant products here are both exported to overseas countries and domestically distributed at lower prices. Visitors can buy orchids in a form of an Orchid Supermarket, using a cart, walking and looking around before choosing some plants.

**To get there:** drive on from Mahidol University (Salaya Campus) for about 16 km., turn left at the first intersection and turn right. It opens daily at 7.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. For further



*Air Orchid*

information, please contact Ms. Ladda Khumwichian at the address: 23/1 Mu 3, Tambon Nara-phirom, Amphoe Bang Len, Nakhon Pathom 73130, or Tel: 0 3429 8238, 08 1438 2633, 08 1916 2342, 08 9494 9090, 0

### **Bang Luang Old Market** (ตลาดเก่าบางหลวง ร.ศ. 122)

Located in Amphoe Bang Len, Bang Luang Market is a century-old community by the Tha Chin River. Since its inception in 1903, the lifestyle and architectural attractions are still very intact. Visitors will enjoy the simplicity of the commercial centre, and the Sino-Thai relations that have existed more than 100 years. The cultural harmonization is seen through the Chinese medicine store, denture store,

goldsmith shop, welding shop, noodle shop, etc. Visitors will enjoy the weekend market selling agricultural produce and local cuisine.

#### **To get there:**

**By Car:** From Bangkok, proceed via Borommaratchachonnani Road onto the Chimphli Interchange. Drive further towards the Outer Ring Road for Amphoe Bang Bua Thong (Taling Chan-Suphan Buri) Highway No. 340. At Nopphawong Intersection, Bang Len - Lat Lum Kaeo route, Highway No. 346, proceed onto Amphoe Bang Len. Then, use the Bang Len - Bang Luang route (Suchat Phatthana No. 3351). From Sanam Luang to Bang Luang Market is about 75 kilometres. If coming from Nakhon Pathom, use the Malai Maen route (Nakhon Pathom - Suphan Buri) via Amphoe Kamphaeng Saen, Kasetsart University (Kamphaeng Saen



Campus), and Kamphaeng Saen Aviation School. Take a U-turn at Tha Sao Intersection and proceed to Kratip - Bang Luang Road (No. 3231) for another 15 kilometres. The total distance is 55 kilometres.

**By Bus:** Take the Nakhon Pathom – Wat Phai Rong Wua line, which costs 35 baht. The trip takes 1 hour and 45 minutes. The yellow Song Thaeo mini bus, Nakhon Pathom – Wat Phai Rong Wua line, takes 1 hour.

**By Mini Van:** From the Southern Bus Terminal on Borommaratchonani Road.

### **Rang Krathum 100-year-old Market** (ตลาดโบราณ ๑๐๐ ปี รามกระทุ่ม)

is located in Tambon Bang Phasi along the canal banks of Khlong Phra Phimon and Khlong Bang Phasi which flow into the Tha Chin River, and around 5 km from Amphoe Bang Len. This traditional riverside market still maintains a rustic atmosphere of old wooden houses, a simple way of life, and traditional trading of local products; such as, Kafe Boran (traditional coffee), Pet Phalo (duck in brown spice soup), Khanom Khrok Boran (traditional Thai pancake), Mi Krop Boran (traditional crispy small noodles), Khanom Thongmuan Nim (soft rolled pastry), etc. Besides, there is an ancient house (Ran Bang-oen Phanit) in the market, which keeps utensils of the old days used for making traditional coffee and wedding sweets, different moulds for making Ko, Kwangtung, and bean desserts, music box, etc. The market is open on weekends only from 8.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. For more details, contact the Rang Krathum Sub-district Municipality at Tel: 0 3496 2295, 0 3475 2748-8.

### **To get there:**

**By car:** From the T-junction of Amphoe Bang Len, follow the Bang Len - Lat Lum Kao route which has 4 access routes to the market.

**By bus:** From the Amphoe Bang Len Market, take the bus of the Pathum Thani - Bang Len line to get off at the entrance to the Rang Krathum Market, and take a motorcycle taxi to reach the market. From Bangkok, there is a bus service of the Mo Chit - Kamphaeng Saen line. Take the bus from the Northern Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet Road to get off at the entrance of Wat Weluwanaram, and cross the road to take a motorcycle taxi to reach the market.

**By Mini Van:** From the Southern Bus Terminal on Borommaratchonani Road.

### **Fathers of Three Armed Forces Memorial**

(อนุสรณ์สถานเทิดพระเกียรติพระบิดา ๓ เหล่าทัพ)

is located by the Nakhon Chai Si (Tha Chin) River in Tambon Bang Rakam, to honour and commemorate the great contributions to the motherland of the Fathers of Three Armed Forces: Chomphon Phrachao Boromwongthoe Phra-ongchao Chiraprawatworadet Krommaluang Nakhonchaisuradet, Father of the Royal Thai Army; Phonruea-ek Phrachao Borommawongthoe Phrachao Aphakonkiattiwong Krommaluang Chumphonkhetudomsak, Father of the Royal Thai Navy; and Chomphon Somdet Phrachao Borommawongthoe Chaofa Chakkraphongphuwanat Krommaluang Phitsanulokprachanat, Father of the Royal Thai Air Force. It also serves as a reminder for Thais and their future generations to unite and have a sense to treasure the land which the forbears sacrificed their lives to protect. The statues

are one and a half of real life size. For further details, contact the King Naresuan the Great Foundation at Tel: 0 2591 5069, 0 2952 3204, 0 3552 5867.

## **Amphoe Kamphaeng Saen**

(อำเภอกำแพงแสน)

### **Herbal Grove, Wat Plug Mai Lai** (สวนป่าสมุนไพร วัดปลักไม้ลาย).

situated in Tambon Thung Khwang, 20 Kms. from Nakhon Pathom town on Malaimaen road. An entrance to the temple can be seen on the left. More than 500 kinds of herbs abound in the grove which covers an area of 92 Rais (36.8 acres) and in a tranquil ambience. The temple offers various natural therapies including traditional massage, herbal sauna, herbal food, and meditation. For more information contact, Wat Plug Mai Lai Tel: 0 3420 4044, 0 3420 4470.

### **Kasetsart University Kamphaeng Saen Campus (Botanical Garden)** มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์ วิทยาเขตกำแพงแสน (สวนพฤกษศาสตร์)

is located on Malai Maen Road, approximately 21 km. from the provincial city. The University provides many projects to give knowledge to agriculturists and interested people such as the royally-initiated project regarding an agricultural technology modelling and irrigation system.

### **Suan Saen Palm** (สวนสนปาล์ม)

is located near the Saen Palm Training Home. In this palm garden, there are many interesting species of palm trees, such as Foxtail Palm, and Three-sided Palm. There are also other unusual species such as Doum Palm, a palm tree that can grow branches from seeds, different from other species, and Sea Coconut. To visit in

groups, please contact in advance. For further details, please contact Kasetsart University (Kamphaeng Saen Campus), Nakhon Pathom province at Tel: 0 3428 1655, 0 3435 1400, 08 9522 7952, or Fax: 0 3428 1655, or the website: <http://naetc.eto.kps.ku.ac.th>.

### **Cowboy Land** (คาวบอยแลนด์)

is a demonstration centre of integrated beef cattle production, covering an area of 150 rai (240,000 square metres), which was established at the end of 1999. Visitors can gain detailed information about all processes of beef cattle production, cattle raising, breed selecting, and cattle nourishing. They can buy delicious and hygienic beef and be proud of the Kamphaeng Saen Beef Breed, Thailand's first breed of beef cattle. In addition, it offers a horse-riding training programme and horse rental is available. Feel the natural atmosphere and admire the beautiful scenery from the tower. Visit the beefsteak restaurant. To visit in groups, please contact in advance. For further information, please call Tel: 0 3435 2045- 7, or Fax: 0 3435 1395, 0 3434 1550-3 or [www.bprdc.sardiku.ac.th](http://www.bprdc.sardiku.ac.th).

### **His Majesty the King's Insect Park** (อุทยานแมลงฯ)

is under the responsibility of the Industrial Entomology Research and Development Center, Kasetsart University Research and Development Institute, which carries out entomological research and development. The area is divided into 4 sections. Section 1 and 2 is an exhibition hall and museum. The exhibition is all arranged in a one-floored building containing stuffed and rarely-found insects. Section 3 is in a dome-shaped building with an area of more than 1,000 square metres





*Lotus Field Khlong Maha Sawat*

and it is 15 metres high. It shows the ecological system of insects, insect behaviour research and insect breeding for commerce. It also gathers various species of butterflies and other insects which are nearly extinct and rarely found such as cricket, cicada, grasshopper, and beetles. Section 4 is the insect product development section concerning insects in commercial trade such as mole cricket, Buprestid beetle, and Dytiscidae. You can see butterflies and insects in the western region and learn about their life cycle. It is open 8.30 a.m.– 4.30 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays (If you would like to visit on weekends, please contact in advance.) Tel. 0 3428 1066, 0 2942 8010-9 ext. 3903 or Fax. 0 3428 1066.

### **Ancient City of Kamphaeng Saen** (เมืองเก่า กำแพงแสน),

this is an ancient town that is worth visiting. It is located at Mu 5, Tambon Thung Khwang. The ancient town dates back to the Dvaravati period and is believed to be as old as Mueang Nakhon Chai Si, but is smaller in size. Situated 24 Kms. north of Nakhon Pathom town on Malaimaen road, it can be reached by car. At present, it is used as a Boy Scout's camp. The old town is believed to have been constructed by Nakhon Chai Si's former rulers to control a trading route along canals and rivers to promote the town into a seaport-trading centre. The development as well as the deterioration of the two towns must have been almost at the same time. The

interesting attractions of Ancient City of Kamphaeng Saen include unchanged ditches and earth dikes surrounding the ditches. Within the Ancient City area, there are small earthen mounds, ponds, and large trees that are homes to various kinds of birds.

### **Flying Training School** (โรงเรียนการบิน

กำแพงแสน),

under the responsibility of the Air Combat Command, is located in Tambon Kratip, Amphoe Kamphaeng Saen, about 100 km. from Bangkok. This institute was originally founded with an aim to produce aviators to be in service in the Royal Air Force. Later, it was developed to be an attraction for recreation and adventure tourism. There is a golf course of a standard size, with 72 holes, and a driving range. At present, shelters for reception have been finished. In addition, there is a natural water park, opposite a small airfield, where visitors can do many recreational activities such as rowing a boat or riding a pedalo. Visit the zoo, the place to practice Dhamma, health garden, and orchid garden. For more information, please contact the Civil Official Affairs Section at Tel: 0 3438 3601-3.

## **Interesting Activities**

Nakhon Pathom provides many interesting water tourism activities such as rowing a boat to visit canals, or travelling to fruit and orchid gardens via these following routes:

### **Water Tourism and Agrotourism Activities**

#### **Khlong Maha Sawat Cruise** (ล่องเรือเที่ยว

คลองมหาสวัสดิ์) is an agrotourism activity to admire the gardeners' ways of life along the canal. Get on a boat at Wat Suwannaram,

Tambon Salaya. Visit orchid gardens and gain knowledge about orchid planting. Travel to the lotus field, fruit orchards, and pomelo and jack fruit orchards where gardeners conduct a mixed cultivation farming system. Visit the Maha Sawat Agriculturists' Housewives Group to see the production of processed agricultural goods such as iodized salted egg and jasmine rice crisps. Tourists can take a boat for six persons and the trip takes about 2 - 4 hours. For further information, please contact the Phutthamonthon District Office at Tel: 08 1743 5850 or Khun Manun Narasotsai at Tel: 0 3429 7152, 08 1495 9091, 08 9551 4623. The rental cost is 350 Baht per boat, and the admission fee is 70 Baht per person during 8.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

#### **Cruise along Chinda Canal** (ล่องเรือเที่ยวริมฝั่ง

คลองจินดา) This is available in Tambon Khlong Chinda, Amphoe Sam Phran. Visitors can enjoy the 2-hour boat cruise along the Tha Chin River to orchid gardens and fruit orchards (rose apple, guava, dragon fruit, mango, and coconut). It makes a stop at Wat Chindaram. Contact the Khlong Chinda Sub-district Administration Organization, Tel. 0 3430 7988, Ms. Sukanya, Tel. 08 5150 1429. Rental boat fee for 5 persons is 250 Baht/person/boat. However if 4 persons, the cost is 500 Baht/boat. Please contact in advance or visit [www.khlongjinda.com](http://www.khlongjinda.com)

**To get there:** From Talat Sam Phran, take a Song Thaeo mini bus (Wat Pridaram line) and get off in front of the floating market. The bus leaves every half an hour and runs during 8.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m.

#### **Khlong Bang Chang Cruise** (ล่องเรือเที่ยว

คลองบางช้าง) The canal is located in Tambon Bang Chang, Tambon Khlong Chinda, and





*Klong Jinda Agricultural Community*

Chinda Market. This area covers many orchards and farms where tasty and famous fruits are planted such as grape, mango, aromatic coconut, flowering and decorative plants. Tourists who are interested in buying plants and other products can directly contact the agriculturists. During the trip, the boat passes along Khlong Chinda, Khlong Bang Chang, rose apple orchards, coconut plantations, and orchid gardens, and Wat Pridaram. The cruising service is available daily at 8.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. For further information, please contact the Khlong Bang Chang Cruising Club at Tel: 0 3432 7346, or the Community Development Office (Sam Phran District) at Tel: 0 3432 2785.

**Boat ride along Tha Chin River** (ล่องเรือแม่น้ำท่าจีน), departing Wat Don Whai with a cargo boat (เรือเอี่ยมจูน) and a passenger boat (เรือกระแซง) to witness natural ambience along the river and conjoining canals. There are two routes available:

*First:* from Wat Don Whai, passing Wat Tha Pud, Wat Rai Khing, and Wang Pla. It runs every hours from 9.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m. on weekends. It runs only 12.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. on weekdays. The trip takes 1 hour and 15 minutes. An adult fee is 60 Baht, a child fee is 30 Baht.

*Second:* from Wat Don Whai, passing Wat Rai Khing, Wang Pla, Wat Sanphetch, Wat Decha,



the Police Cadet Academy, and Rose Garden. The trip leaves 10.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. on weekends and it takes 2 hours. An adult fee is 100 Baht, a child fee is 50 Baht. For more information, contact Acharn Sawat tel: 08 1448 8876, 08 1659 5805 or [www.tsnakhonpathom.cjb.net](http://www.tsnakhonpathom.cjb.net).

## Health Tourism

**Luangpho Pern Hospital** (โรงพยาบาลหลวงพ่อเย็น) is located in Tambon Bang Kaeo Fa. There is a special programme, “Healthy Tour” on weekends, which provides a health check-up and ecotourism activities (cruising to admire the Lam Phaya Floating Market). Admire the wonderful sight of the Nakhon Chai Si River, try a traditional Thai massage, and visit to buy goods and local products. There is a one-day trip programme held on weekends and holidays, lasting for 2 days / 1 night. It costs 1,900 baht. For further details, please call Tel: 0 3427 7085 - 8 ext. 888, 08 1763 6574 (Khun Namkhang), or [www.bern-hospital.com](http://www.bern-hospital.com).

**To get there:** Drive along the Bangkok - Nakhon Pathom (Phetchakasem) route. Turn right at the Tha Na Intersection and drive on until getting to the Nakhon Chai Si Intersection. Turn left and go straight on to the T-junction. Turn left again (at the road leading to Don Tum), and turn right at the Wat Lamut Intersection. Go straight on and the hospital is beyond Wat Bang Phra.

## Homestay

**Thai Song Village** (หมู่บ้านไทยซอง) is located in Ban Ko Raet, Tambon Bang Pla, about 9 km. southward from Amphoe Bang Len, along the Bang Len – Don Tum route, or at Km. 5 on Highway 3296. It is a village of the Thai Song (or Thai Song Dam or Thai Dam), an ethnic group

which immigrated to Thailand in the reign of King Taksin the Great in 1768. At that time, they lived in Ban Nong Prong, Amphoe Khao Yoi, Phetchaburi province. Later, they expanded their community to other provinces such as Nakhon Pathom, Ratchaburi, Kanchanaburi, Suphan Buri, Sukhothai, Loei, Phichit, Phitsanulok, and so on. The Thai Song Dam people have their own culture, traditions, and ways of life. Regarding costume, they like getting dressed in black or very dark blue. Women usually wear long hair, almost 1 metre in length, in order to Pan Klao or hold their hair into a bun in the middle of the head and put a hairpin on to hold the hairstyle. Local clothes include Suea Kom, Suea Hi, Pha Piao, and blue Sin cloth with blue stripes, called watermelon pattern. Men are dressed with a Kom shirt or long-sleeved Thai shirt and black trousers called “Suang Kha Hi” or “Suang Kom”. “Suea Hi” is a personal shirt people put on when they have to attend rituals. Houses of the Thai Song Dam people are still in a traditional and typical style. It contains structural components tied together and the materials are mostly made of bamboo such as walls and floors. The thatched roof is highly steep. About the personality, the Thai Song Dam people love peace and entertainment. They are honest, industrious and patient. Moreover, they also love each other and are willing to do anything for the group. In the village, there are many fantastic handmade products such as woven cloth and basketry. Furthermore, villagers still conserve their own traditions and culture as well. Every year, on 14 April, they will arrange an annual fair called Songkran Festival. Besides, they have OTOP products such as clothes, brown rice, Thong Muan – crispy rolled wafer, glacé banana chips. Visitors who are interested to

learn the Thai Song Dam people's ways of life can gain further information from Kamnan Phaisan Petchrun or Phuyai Bunruean Sikhiao, Tel: 08 1803 1792, 0 3430 1261.

**Piyachanok : Thai Wisdom Inform Centre** (ศูนย์เรียนรู้ภูมิปัญญาไทย ปิยะชนก)

is located at 61 Mu 9, Tambon Don Yai Hom, Amphoe Mueang. Its area also covers Tambon Don Kha, Amphoe Bang Phae, Ratchaburi. This

Centre is another source of knowledge about the Thai ways of life and Thai local intellect. Visitors can learn the processes to produce Thai ancient perfumes such as Nam Op, and Kamyam - incense, all of which are also available at the Centre. They can also stay overnight for 2 days / 1 night. For further information about the activities arranged by the Centre, please call Tel: 0 3438 8207, 08 1858 3754, 08 9836 5076, or visit the website, [www.piyachanok.com](http://www.piyachanok.com).



Pomelo

## Events & Festivals

### **Nakhon Pathom Food and Fruits Fair** (งาน

เทศกาลอาหาร และผลไม้นครปฐม) is annually held during the Chinese New Year, around January-February, within the grounds of Phra Pathom Chedi to promote agricultural products and industrial products of the province. It aims to also promote the fruits that are grown in Nakhon Pathom such as pomelo, sweet coconuts, guavas, and bananas. Other food products like Chinese pork sausage, crispy sweet pork and shredded pork, are also sold at the fair. It also features Chinese buffet arrangement contests and fruit contests.

### **Chinese New Year Flag Procession Fair**

(งานประเพณีแห่ธงฉลองตรุษจีน) is held during the Chinese New Year Festival at the Bang Luang Ro So 112 Market in Amphoe Bang Len.

### **Songkran Festival** (ประเพณีสงกรานต์)

is annually held from 13-17 April around Phra Pathom Chedi. During the festival, there are many activities such as the of Songkran procession floats, Chinese Dragon and Lion Dances, Bathing of the revered Phra Ruang Rodjanarit, sand Chedi building, Thai opera, and local entertainments.

### **Buffet for Elephant** (งานเลี้ยงบุฟเฟต์ช้าง)

is annually held on a National Labour day (May 1st) at the Samphran Elephant Ground & Zoo to show gratitude to elephants living in the grounds.

### **Wat Rai Khing Festival** (งานนมัสการปิดทอง

หลวงพ่อวัดไร่ขิง) is annually held from the 13th day of the waxing moon to the 4th day of the waning moon in the fifth month of the lunar

calendar. There are many goods sold, from various government units and also from farmers. The fair also features fruit contests and there are many kinds of entertainment at night.

### **Visakha Puja Buddhist Festival** (งานเทศกาล

วิสาขบูชา) is held at Phutthamonthon, the central Buddhist sanctuary, on the full moon day in the sixth lunar month of every year. There is a procession of the Lord Buddha's relics which belong to H.M. the King, a procession of Buddhism identity, an exhibition on the Lord Buddha's life, a lantern competition, and a lighted candle ceremony of Buddhists.

### **Atthami Puja Merit-making Fair** (งานบุญ

ประเพณีอุทิศบุญ) is held at Wat Mai Sukhontharam in Tambon Wat Lamut, Amphoe Nakhon Chai Si, in May of every year. The event includes activities on answering questions about Buddhism, merit-making and offering alms to Buddhist monks, as well as a light and sound presentation of the imitative cremation of the Lord Buddha. For more information, contact the Wat Lamut Sub-district Municipality at Tel: 0 3438 9052.

### **Nakhon Chai Si Pomelo Fair** (งานวันส้มโอ

มณฑลนครชัยศรี) is held at Wat Rai Khing in Amphoe Sam Phran around the end of September or the beginning of October of every year. There are activities on pomelos and sales of saplings of different varieties of pomelos.

### **Royal Trophy Traditional Long Boat**

**Races** (งานแข่งขันเรือยาวประเพณีชิงถ้วยพระราชทาน) are held on the Nakhon Chai Si River in front of Wat Bang Phra in Amphoe Nakhon Chai Si in





*Visakha Puja Buddhist Festival*

November. It is a competition of long boats in different categories.

**Phra Pathom Chedi Festival** (ประเพณีนมัสการองค์พระปฐมเจดีย์) The fair takes place annually from the 12th day of the waxing moon to the 4th day of the waning moon in the 12th month of the lunar calendar. It is held on the grounds of Phra Pathom Chedi. During the fair, there are countless stalls selling local products and produce. At night, various entertainment is provided.

## **Suggestion Tour Programme Programme 1**

- 7.00 a.m.** Depart from Bangkok.
- 8.00 a.m.** Arrive at Don Wai Floating Market. Have breakfast before travelling around the market and buy some good tasty foods which are cooked following ancient Thai recipes.
- 9.30 a.m.** Arrive at Wat Rai Khing. Visit the Fish Park and feed fish.

- 10.45 a.m.** Arrive at the Samphran Elephant Ground and Crocodile Farm. Admire the performances of elephants and crocodiles, and other special shows.  
Have lunch.
- 2.00 p.m.** Arrive at the Rose Garden or Suan Samphran. Admire the shady peaceful garden and Thai cultural performances.
- 4.00 p.m.** Visit the Thai Human Imagery Museum.
- 5.00 p.m.** Travel to Phutthamonthon and admire the splendid view of Uththayan Road at night. Have dinner and return to Bangkok.

### Programme 2

- 6.00 a.m.** Depart from Bangkok.
- 7.00 a.m.** Have breakfast at the market in Amphoe Sam Phran.
- 8.00 a.m.** Cruise along Khlong Bang Chang to see the local people's ways of life along both sides of the river. Visit an orchid garden. Please call Tel : 0 3422 2878.  
Otherwise, cruise along Khlong Chinda to Wat Pridaram to see the villagers' ways of life and fruit orchards. Please call Tel : 0 3439 7131.
- 11.30 a.m.** Arrive at the pier.  
Have lunch.
- 1.30 p.m.** Travel to admire the historical site, Wat Phra Prathon Chedi.
- 2.30 p.m.** Travel to Sanam Chan Palace. Admire the magnificent Phra Thinang and Phra Tamnak buildings.
- 4.30 p.m.** Arrive at the Phra Pathom Chedi

- and pay homage to the Phra Ruang Rotchanarit Buddha image.
- 5.30 p.m.** Buy some souvenirs at the Nakhon Pathom Market and have dinner at an all-night market. Return to Bangkok.

### Programme 3

- 6.00 a.m.** Depart from Bangkok.
- 7.00 a.m.** Arrive at Lam Phaya Floating Market. Admire the market and buy delicious foods in Amphoe Bang Len. Have breakfast.
- 10.00 a.m.** Travel to Wat Plak Mai Lai. Visit the herbal garden and try a Thai traditional massage to relax.
- 12.00 a.m.** Arrive at Amphoe Mueang Nakhon Pathom and have lunch.
- 1.00 p.m.** Visit to pay homage to Phra Pathom Chedi and the Phra Ruang Rotchanarit Buddha image.
- 2.00 p.m.** Arrive at Wat Klang Bang Kaeo. Admire the temple and visit the Phra Phutthawithi Nayok Museum.
- 3.00 p.m.** Visit Thai Farmers' Life Museum in Ban Lan Laem and see the production processes of making basketry out of water hyacinth.
- 4.00 p.m.** Visit the Thai Human Imagery Museum.
- 5.00 p.m.** Travel to Phutthamonthon and admire the fantastic sight of Uththayan Road at night.

### Programme 4

- 6.00 a.m.** Depart from Bangkok.

- |           |  |           |  |
|-----------|--|-----------|--|
| 7.00 a.m. | Arrive at Salaya. Have breakfast.  |           | a typical Thai style.                                      |
| 8.00 a.m. | Get on a boat at Wat Suwannaram to cruise along Khlong Maha Sawat. Visit many orchards and try fresh fruits. Admire the people's ways of life along the riverside. | 3.00 p.m. | Arrive at the Samphran Elephant Ground and Crocodile Farm. |
|           |  | 5.30 p.m. | Return to Bangkok.   |
- 
- 11.30 a.m. Arrive at the pier. Have lunch.

12.30 a.m. Travel to Mahidol University.

1.00 p.m. Admire Thai ancient boats and take photographs. At leisure.

2.00 p.m. Arrive at the Non-formal Education Centre (Royal Academy). Admire and buy handicrafts made by the Chang Sip Mu students such as paintings, sculptures and architecture in

**Recommendations in Visiting Temples/Museums/Ancient Monuments**

  - study about the place to be visited.
  - Dress politely and be composed.
  - Take off your shoes and place them on a provided shelf before entering religious buildings or areas.
  - Contact a local guide such as a monk or officer.
  - Be careful not to break or damage objects or architecture of antiquity.



Thai Human Imagery Museum





*Thai Motion Picture Museum*

- No stepping into prohibited areas or on monuments, touching any architectural parts, especially the carved patterns or murals, nor taking as a souvenir any fragment of artefact or architecture.
- Ask for permission before taking photos.
- No use of flash in taking photos to prevent any possible damage to the artefact or monument.

Use the service of only registered travel agents  
You have legal rights under Thai law

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Thank you for caring for the environment and  
Thai culture



*Nakhon Chai Si River*

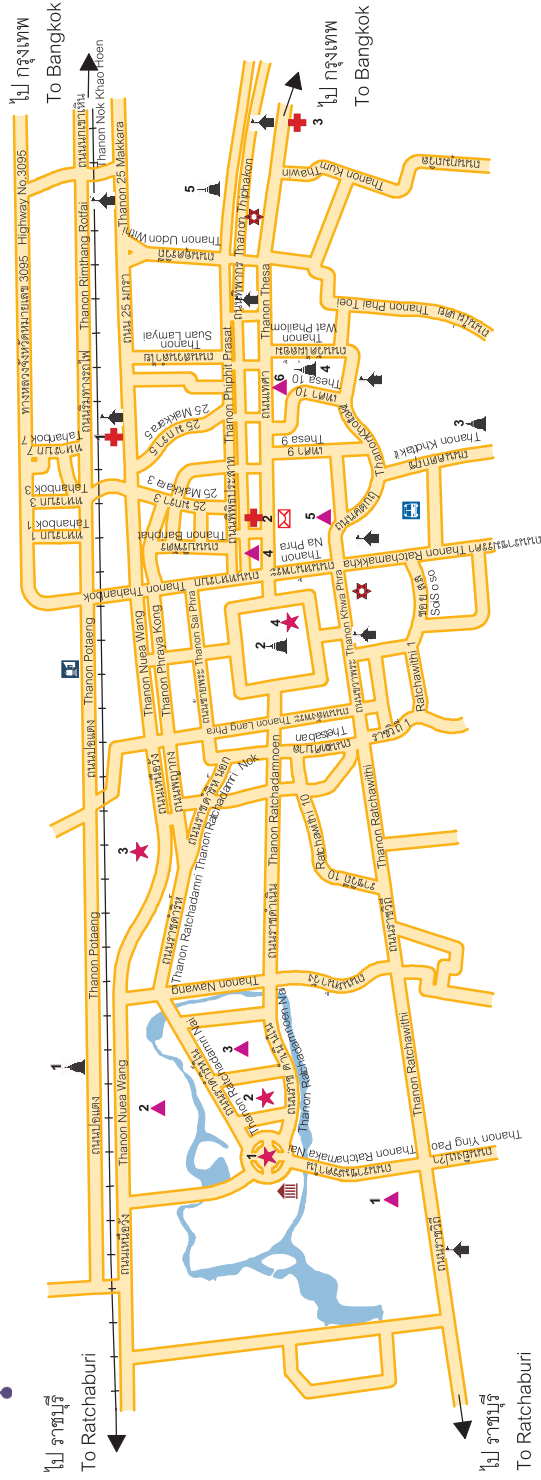
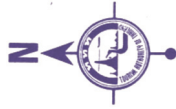






# แผนที่ตัวเมืองนครปฐม

## NAKHON PATHOM CITY MAP



### สัญลักษณ์ Legend

	ศาลากลางจังหวัด		ไปรษณีย์		Post Office
	โรงเรียน		ถนน		Road
	สถานีขนส่ง		แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ		Stream, River
	สถานีรถไฟ		ทางรถไฟ		Railway
	สถานีตำรวจ				





### วัด Temple (Wat)

- 1 วัดเสนาหา Wat Saneha
- 2 องค์พระปฐมเจดีย์ Phra Pathom Chedi
- 3 วัดพระเมรุ Wat Phra Men
- 4 วัดไผ่ล้อม Wat Phai Lom
- 5 วัดหัวจรเข้ Wat Huai Chorakhe



### โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- 1 โรงพยาบาลกรุงเทพคริสเตียนนครปฐม  
Bangkok Christian Nakhon Pathom Hospital
- 2 โรงพยาบาลเทพากร Thephakorn Hospital
- 3 โรงพยาบาลนครปฐม Nakhon Pathom Hospital



### สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest

- 1 มหาวิทยาลัยศิลปากร วิทยาเขตพระราชวังสนามจันทร์  
Silapakorn University
- 2 กองกำกับการโรงเรียนตำรวจภูธร 7  
Provincial Police Training School 7

- 3 สนามกีฬากลางจังหวัดนครปฐม พระราชวังสนามจันทร์

Nakhon Pathom Sport Stadium

- 4 สำนักงานเทศบาลนครปฐม

Nakhon Pathom Municipality Office

- 5 เรือนจำนครปฐม Nakhon Pathom Prison

- 6 ศาลจังหวัดนครปฐม Nakhon Pathom Provincial Court



### ★ สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- 1 เทวาลัยเคนเศศรี พระราชวังสนามจันทร์

Thevalai Kanaesuan or Phra Pikkanesh Shine,  
Sanam Chandra Palace

- 2 พระราชวังสนามจันทร์ Sanam Chandra Palace

- 3 เนินวัดพระงาม Noen Wat Phra Ngam

- 4 พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติ พระปฐมเจดีย์

National Museum of Phra Pathom Chedi

# แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดนครปฐม

## สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- 1 โรงเรียนการบินกำแพงแสน Flying Training School
- 2 มหาวิทยาลัยเกษตรศาสตร์ วิทยาเขตกำแพงแสน (สวนพฤกษศาสตร์)  
Kasetsart University, Kamphaeng Saen Campus (Botanical Garden)
- 3 เมืองเก่ากำแพงแสน Ancient City of Kamphaeng Saen
- 4 วัดบางเลน Wat Bang Len
- 5 ตลาดบางหลวง ร.ศ.๑๒๒ Bang Luang Maket
- 6 ตลาดน้ำวัดลำพญา Wat Lam Phaya Floating Market
- 7 พิพิธภัณฑ์พระบาทสมเด็จพระมงกุฎเกล้าเจ้าอยู่หัว (พระราชวังสนามจันทร์)  
King Rama VI Museum (Sanam Chan Palace)
- 8 วัดพระปฐมเจดีย์ราชวรมหาวิหาร  
Wat Phra Pathom Chedi Ratchaworawihan
- 9 วัดพระประโทนเจดีย์ Phra Pathone Chedi
- 10 เนินธรรมศาลา Noen Dhamma Sala
- 11 เนินพระหรือเนินยายหอม Noen Phra or Noen Yai Hom
- 12 พิพิธภัณฑ์วิถีชีวิตชาวนาไทย Thai Farmer's Museum
- 13 สนามแข่งรถไทยแลนด์เซอร์กิต Thailand Circuit Motorsports Complex
- 14 วัดบางพระ (หลวงพ่อบึง) Wat Bang Phra (Luang Pho Pen)
- 15 วัดศิระทอง (วัดพระราหู) Wat Sisathong (Wat Phra Rahu)
- 16 พิพิธภัณฑ์พื้นบ้านวัดสำโรง Wat Samrong Museum
- 17 เจษฎาเทคนิคมิวเซียม Jesada Technik Museum
- 18 วัดกลางบางแก้ว และพิพิธภัณฑ์พระพุทธวิถีนายก  
Wat Klang Bang Kaeo and Phra Phutthawithi Nayok Museum
- 19 พิพิธภัณฑ์หุ่นขี้ผึ้งไทย Thai Human Imagery Museum
- 20 พุทธมณฑล Buddhamonthon
- 21 ศูนย์การศึกษาออกโรงเรียน หรือ วิทยาลัยในวัง  
Open Study Centre or College in the Palace
- 22 พระอนุสาวรีย์พลเรือเอก พระเจ้าบรมวงศ์เธอ พระองค์เจ้าอาภากรณรงค์เกียรติวงศ์  
กรมหลวงชุมพรเขตอุดมศักดิ์ The Statue of H.R.H. General Krommaluang  
Chumphon Khet Udomsak
- 23 ตลาดดอนหวาย Talat Nam Don Whai
- 24 พิพิธภัณฑ์พื้นบ้านวัดท่าพุท Tha Phut Museum
- 25 วัดไร่ขิง Wat Rai Khing
- 26 สักการสถานบุญราศี คุณพ่อนิโคลาส บุญเกิด  
Church of the Blessed Nicholas Bunkerd
- 27 สามพรานริเวอร์ไซด์ Samphran Riverside
- 28 ลานแสดงช้างและฟาร์มจระเข้สามพราน Samphran Elephant Ground & Zoo
- 29 ตลาดน้ำวัดกลางคูเวียง Klang Khu Wiang Floating Market



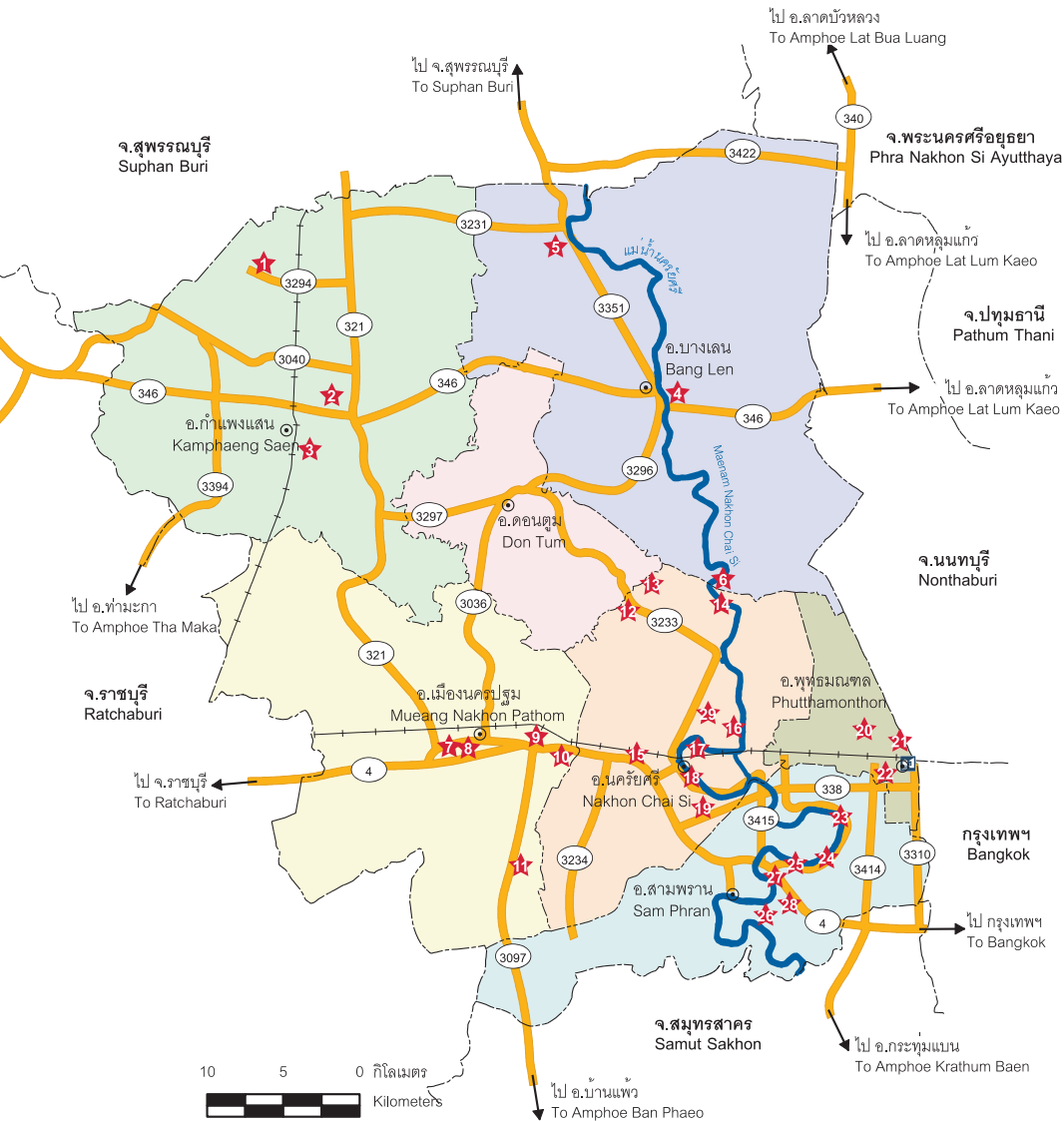
ไป อ.พนมทวน  
To Amphoe Phnom Thuan

ไป อ.ท่ามะกา  
To Amphoe Tha Maka





# NAKHON PATHOM TOURIST MAP



## สัญลักษณ์ Legend

	อำเภอ	Amphoe (District)		ทางรถไฟ	Railway
	สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Attraction		ทางหลวง	Highway
	สถานีรถไฟ	Railway Station		เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด	Province Boundary
	แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River		เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ	District Boundary

## USEFUL CALLS

Nakhon Pathom Provincial Office	Tel. 0 3434 0155-6
Nakhon Pathom Provincial Public Relations Office	Tel. 0 3434 0011 - 12
Mueang Nakhon Pathom Municipality	Tel. 0 3425 3850 – 4, Tel. 0 3426 7751, 03429 0693 Tel. 0 3425 4150 Tel. 0 3421 9600
Nakhon Pathom Central Hospital	Tel. 0 3433 1156, 0 3433 0148
Sanam Chan Hospital	Tel. 0 3431 1021
Nakhon Chai Si Hospital	Tel. 0 3422 5830
Sam Phran Hospital	Tel. 0 3439 1129, 0 3439 1126
Mettapracharak Hospital	Tel. 0 2889 2601-3
Bang Len Hospital	Tel. 0 3424 2886
Salaya Hospital	Tel. 0 3424 1426
Nakhon Pathom Provincial Police Station	Tel. 0 3425 1986, 0 3424 2356
Nakhon Pathom Highway Police	Tel. 0 3451 4438, 0 3426 1011
Nakhon Pathom Post Office Bus Station	Tel. 0 3424 2305
Nakhon Pathom Railway Station	Tel. 0 3424 1378, 0 3426 1011-3
Nakhon Pathom Bus Station	Tel. 0 3434 0065 – 6, 0 3434 0383
Nakhon Pathom Provincial Centre for Tourism, Sports and Recreation	Tel. 0 3425 4231, 0 3425 4647, 0 3421 0230
Nakhon Pathom Chamber of Commerce	Tel. 1155
Tourist Police	Tel. 1193
Highway Police	





## **TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND**

1600 Petchaburi Road., Makkasan

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Fax 0 2253 7440

[www.tourismthailand.org](http://www.tourismthailand.org)

E-mail: [info@tat.or.th](mailto:info@tat.or.th)

Open daily 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m.

## **MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS**

Tourist Information Counter, 1st floor

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Road, Bangkok 10100

Tel. 0 2283 1556

Open daily 08.30 a.m.-04.30 p.m.

## **SUVARNABHUMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

Tourist Information Counter

Passenger Terminal, 2nd floor, Exit 3

Tel. 0 2134 0040

Open daily 24 hours

## **TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND, RATCHABURI OFFICE**

148 Sombunkun Road, Tambon Nai Mueang,

Amphoe Mueang, Ratchaburi 70000

Tel. 0 3291 9176-8

Fax: 0 3291 9179

E-mail: [tatratchaburi@tat.or.th](mailto:tatratchaburi@tat.or.th)

Areas of responsibility: Ratchaburi, Nakhom Pathom

Update  
January 2019





*Lotus Field*



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